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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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20 December 1985

USSR REPORT

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV EXAMINES AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "Multiplying the Best Traditions and Resolutely Fighting Against Shortcomings"]

[Text] Hundreds of diesel truck trains for agricultural purposes produced in Kutaisi were given their "pass" onto the fields and roads of the country. Increasing the output of these universal vehicles, which was envisioned by the USSR Food Program, the collective of the enterprise is directing its efforts toward accelerating the introduction into production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and increasing the effectiveness and improving the quality of work.

To reach new goals and to accelerate the reconstruction and reequipment of the association: this is how participants in the meeting of the aktiv defined their major task. In the report by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, D. I. Patiashvili, and the speeches of the USSR Minister of the Automotive Industry, V. N. Polyakov, the USSR minister of the machine tool and tool-building industry, B. V. Balmont, and other speakers emphasis was placed on the essential need to restructure all activity in keeping with modern requirements and to search for existing reserves more persistently and put them into action more rapidly.

As our primary duty, participants in the meeting of the aktiv noted, we must successfully carry out the tasks set for the KAZ Production Association under the 11th and 12th five-year plans in the area of arranging series output of the new truck tractor for agricultural purposes. This machine not only means something new in domestic automotive construction, but also marks the next stage in the development of scientific and technical progress in rural areas and in its reequipment on a modern industrial basis.

Because of the consistent implementation of the program for updating the enterprise which was developed by the party and the government, a new plant has grown up with modern shops that are equipped with the latest word in technical equipment. Hundreds of machine tools and sets of other equipment have been installed and several thousand units of technological fittings have been manufactured. But the main thing is that the new motor vehicle has already appeared on the fields and roads of the country! And agricultural

workers can now judge its advantages not from words, but in action, just as it can also judge the still-existing design and other shortcomings which must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

Specialists of the leading automotive giant of the country--the KamAZ Automotive Plant, and other plants are always rendering assistance to the Kutaisi workers in working along with them. They willingly share their knowledge and rich experience. A large contribution to the reconstruction is being made by the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. A solid volume of work is being performed by specialists of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry of the country who are providing for the output of new equipment and the assimilation of new capacities.

The speakers emphasized that problems of reconstructing the KAZ are constantly in the field of vision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and other leading party, soviet and economic agencies of the republic. During 4 years the number of people working at the plant has increased by 5,000, including engineering and technical personnel--by more than 1,000. Many workers have been requalified. All this shows that the establishment of the new production involves serious social changes throughout the region. These issues are being dealt with specifically and concretely by the plant party committee, the Avtozavodskiy raykom and the Kutaisi gorkom.

The entire republic and the entire country are making their contribution to the reconstruction of the association. But, of course, the main burden of the work that is being conducted lies on the collective of the enterprise itself, on its management and on its party organization. And it is very gratifying, as the speakers stated, that generally they are coping fairly well with this task.

Now, in the final stage of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the automotive construction workers are faced with very responsible tasks whose resolution is a matter of honor for the collective and a question of its authority. On the one hand it is necessary, regardless of anything, to cope with the planned assignments of the year and maximally increase the daily output of motor vehicles. On the other hand, they are speaking about providing in 1985 for the startup of capacities for series production of 20,000 truck trains for agricultural purposes, as is envisioned by the USSR Food Program. This will be the best labor gift from the republic to the 27th CPSU Congress.

And if the output of the first batches of the new truck train--participants in the meeting of the aktiv noted--is our common success, the shortcomings and blunders that appear during the course of the reconstruction must be resolved through joint efforts and common denominators must be found.

And there are still quite a few shortcomings, many more than one could expect. The speakers concentrated special attention on certain of them. The primary task is to raise the level of executive discipline. Today it is important to provide for unconditional fulfillment of all of the earmarked measures, to overcome the objective difficulties, and not to look for justifications. This

is the main requirement. There is reason for concern. Because of the poor executive discipline certain production indicators are not being met, and the same can be said for planned assignments for starting up individual facilities and for the quality of the products that are produced. The shortcomings in the organization of the work brought about the late implementation of measures and schedules and, consequently, also the delays in solving a number of technological problems and the installation and startup of shops and sections, as well as the certification of parts and work positions. And the existence of a few positive indicators against this general background do not give cause for complacency. Thus as of 1 July more than 80 percent of the estimated cost of the construction work of the first section had been assimilated, and more than 85 percent of the equipment had been installed. Subdivisions of the republic's Ministry of Construction had realized the planned assignments for the half-year by 116 percent, which was 58 percent of the annual program.

At the same time, even while being ahead by this significant amount, there are arrears in certain facilities, including in startup facilities. We have in mind the assembly and release facility, the petroleum products warehouse, and the system for circulating water supply for the smelting shops. A similar situation has been created at projects for engineering support and certain others. The installation of the painting line is going slowly, the main reason being the shortage of labor force and mechanisms. The shortcomings on the automated molding and casting lines in the metallurgical production are related mainly to unsatisfactory batching of equipment.

For all of the sections that are lagging behind they not only clarified the reasons for the delay, but also earmarked concrete ways of overcoming them. The Ministry of Construction and Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy, the association board of directors and all organizations participating in the construction must take additional measures for making up for the existing delays as quickly as possible. In this connection it becomes important to start up the new warehouse for petroleum products since the delay in relocating the existing warehouse makes it impossible to begin preparatory work and construction of the most important production--the facility for casting nonferrous metals.

The speaker said that there are also serious blunders in production. They take place because of the lack of efficient interaction among individual subdivisions and the weakness of the dispatcher service. For example, an analysis shows that in metallurgical production they have received and installed all the equipment, but still in the shop for casting nonferrous metals they have assimilated only two-thirds of it, and in the shop for casting steel--one-half. This shows a certain inertia and slowness.

Up to this point they have not eliminated the bottlenecks in the technological preparation for production or in the organization of management, which undoubtedly retards the growth of the rates of output of the new motor vehicles. Thus in the mechanical processing shop 75 percent of the parts are manufactured behind schedule. Of course under these conditions one cannot speak about rhythmic production or, in the final analysis, even about quality.

What are the reasons for the delay? Having raised this question the speakers pointed out that they are mainly related to the imperfection of the

technology, to interruptions in the supply of instruments and blanks, and to downtime of equipment. And the output of only 13 percent of the parts is being held up because of a shortage of labor force. Such are the significant reserves at the disposal of the association's collective!

Certification of technological processes is still being carried out at inadequate rates. And yet this is precisely what makes it possible to objectively evaluate the actual level of production and to single out the most crucial issues which should be resolved on the spot in order to provide for the given rates in the output of items of the necessary quality. For example, in metal-processing shops only 36 percent of the parts have been certified, and when translated into a capacity for 20,000 truck tractors--only 16.5 percent. This is very little, especially if one takes into account that these are used to assemble components and units for the motor vehicle, including the engine, the transmission box and the driving axles.

The term "certification" is very large. Recently it has been applied both to parts and work positions and to items and to workers. Certification is evidence of the completion of one process or another, a confirmation of its high level. On the basis of this one should recognize that the technological preparation for the production of a new motor vehicle is still not at the proper level.

Participants in the meeting of the aktiv emphasized that, having begun the assimilation of new products, it is extremely important not to lose sight of future problems. And all of them in one way or another are related to tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The new truck train has embodied a number of modern scientific and technical achievements which provide for its high technical level and ability to compete. The vehicle is distinguished by its modern design, cross-country ability, high pulling qualities, productivity, safety, economy, wide range of speeds, low proportional material-intensiveness and modern external appearance.

Many scientific and technical innovations are being introduced at the plant itself. The process of nitriding the working engine parts and transmission box is of fundamental significance. In essence the enterprise is the first in the branch to introduce fully nitrided crankshafts, which raises the technical level of the thermal production.

In the existing fleet of equipment there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of special and aggregated machine tools. High-precision equipment is used in the main finishing operations. By the end of the year about 40 automated lines will be in operation at the plant for mechanical processing of complicated and labor-intensive parts. The level of mechanization of welding work will increase to 95 percent, and flexible technological complexes will be used for welding the main components of the motor vehicle. In the painting shop it is intended to use eight modern mechanized lines for painting components and sets of equipment with robots. These productions are linked to the assembly conveyors by a mounted transportation system with programmed determination of the destination of the cargoes.

Automation provides a weighty addition to productivity. Thus the introduction of sets of equipment for simultaneous processing of all apertures of the longerons of the frame of the motor vehicle makes it possible to increase labor productivity 5-10-fold as compared to a number of other automotive plants in the country where similar operations are carried out on radio drilling machines. In the mechanical processing production they have mechanized the transportation of parts between operations and the process of removing shavings.

The speakers said that all this makes it possible to conclude that under the 11th Five-Year Plan in the republic they have constructed a modern plant with a qualitatively new and higher level of technical equipment and technology. This corresponds fully to the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the All-Union Congress on Problems of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress, where they especially emphasized the need for a radical change in the organization of production, the replacement of existing equipment with modern automated equipment, and the changeover to flexible automated production sections which make it possible to increase labor productivity severalfold, to eliminate the shortage of labor force, to facilitate physical labor and to make it more like intellectual labor.

At the same time, participants in the meeting of the aktiv said, that the higher the level the higher the requirements. And if one is to approach the matter from these positions it must be admitted that not all problems in the association are being resolved persistently enough.

Scientific and technical progress is not merely modern equipment; it is also a qualitatively different and higher level of thinking, skills of workers, and organization of labor and all production processes. It dictates its conditions to all services of the enterprise. It is not enough, for instance, to introduce a modern automated system; it is also necessary to provide for intelligent continuous operation and service of it. Yet the repair service of the automotive plant is still clearly behind the demands that are placed on it. Otherwise, how does one explain the fact that of the 338 units of equipment with electronic means of control only 30, that is, almost every 10th one, is standing idle, or that every third machine tool with numerical program control is not in operation.

A negative influence is also produced by the fact that KAZ specialists do not participate in adjusting the assembly lines and have not completely studied all the fine points of operation of other modern equipment. Therefore it is sometimes necessary to call in specialists from related enterprises of the country. Even if today's production program will still tolerate such an approach, in the near future, unless we take the proper measures to train people, serious problems can arise. What is being introduced at the plant today comprises only the first and very important stages in the changeover to flexible automated sections and productions. It would be correct to instruct the republic's Academy of Sciences, the speakers pointed out, to render assistance to the KAZ Association in developing proposals for raising the technical level of production and introducing flexible automated systems.

Constant attention should be devoted to the quality of the products that are produced. This is related to the technical characteristics of the new truck tractors, how economical they are, their durability, and the prestige of the plant brand, the plant and the entire republic. At the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the general secretary of the party Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev noted that only by solving the problem of quality is it possible to solve the problem of quantity. This is why in issues of product quality there can be no compromises. It is necessary to promptly put a stop to any deviations because to rectify their consequences will be much more difficult and more extensive. The reference point for the automotive construction workers should be the motto: "Quality, Reliability and Workability--With the First Items!"

And here there is still a great deal to do. At one time the association's collective was among the first in the republic to begin to introduce the comprehensive system of product quality control. But now not everything is going well with product quality control, unfortunately. We should not lose what we have gained.

It was noted at the meeting of the aktiv that in order to complete the preparations for the introduction of control it is necessary to conduct the assembly, startup and adjustment work and certification of 153 kinds of technological and control equipment. The quality must be strictly monitored in all stages of production--from initial monitoring of the raw materials, processed materials and batching items to the output of products and the study of the operational properties of the new truck train under working conditions. It is necessary to attentively analyze the remarks of the consumers and, on the basis of these, develop recommendations for making the corresponding improvements in the design and technology of manufacture of the vehicles. This is of principal significance and makes it possible to increase the influence of the consumers on the technical level and quality of the items.

At the beginning of this year a decision was made to create support points for operating the new truck trains in various krais and oblasts of the country. Practice confirmed that this was justified and timely. There are now four support points functioning in the republic and 12 of them have been organized outside the republic. On the whole the association has done a good deal of work in this area but it is still inadequate. The management and the service that was specially created last year must accelerate the organization of new support points and their provision with spare parts.

The speakers emphasized that they must not fail to mention the fact that the technical condition of the motor vehicles still does not meet requirements, especially within the republic. The percentage of unrepaired vehicles is still high. It is necessary to eliminate more efficiently the malfunctions discovered during the process of operation and arrange for efficient interaction of all units related to automotive service. At the same time it is necessary to step up work for improving the quality of the motor vehicles. The task of the KAZ Association, Goskomselkhozproduktstva, the Ministry of Automotive Transportation and other operational organizations is to achieve

through joint efforts an improvement in the technical service of motor vehicles and to sharply reduce the quantity of unrepaired vehicles.

Participants in the meeting of the aktiv pointed out that carrying out production and technical tasks absolutely must be accompanied by solving pressing social problems. The sphere of services should be a subject of daily concern of the management and the party and trade union organizations of each enterprise. And when one is dealing with such an advanced and large plant as the Kutaisi Automotive Plant, one has a right to place the strictest demands. Certain progress has been made in solving social problems at the enterprise. This pertains first of all to housing construction. Residential buildings have been constructed as have two dormitories to house 300 people each and six 144-apartment buildings for specialists with small families as well as two kindergartens, a school and new domestic facilities. This year it is intended to put into operation two more dormitories, two buildings for small families and a school. The plan for the construction of housing during the first half-year was fulfilled, the construction workers assimilated more than 2 million rubles, and the quality of their work is constantly improving.

The speakers emphasized that we must not rest on our laurels. The task is to create normal housing and domestic conditions for every worker and specialist of the organization. It is necessary to begin the construction of Pioneer camps, kindergartens and recreation bases. On the whole the level of living conditions for the collective should be constantly monitored by party and trade union organizations of the plant as well as rayon and city agencies.

Problems of social establishment in the collective directly influence the atmosphere in it, its stabilization, the labor attitude and the work with personnel. But labor turnover still remains high in individual subdivisions of the association, for example, in instrument production and the steel-smelting shop. More than 70 percent of all those who leave the plant are youth under 30 years of age who have worked here less than 3 years. An analysis shows that half of the workers are let go for reasons which could be eliminated at the level of the management of individual productions. It turns out that frequently nobody objectively delves into the question of why one worker or another has left the plant, and what has kept him from staying in the collective.

In the association one can trace a tendency toward increased losses of working time. The number of absences has tripled. It is clear that the collective is constantly growing and being augmented, and that new people and incompletely developed workers are coming. But this does not give us a right to make allowances. A high level of discipline should become the pivotal point for all organizational and political work in the association. We are speaking not only about labor discipline. This means also exemplary order everywhere and in everything. This pertains also to the fulfillment of plans and schedules, the observance of technology, the achievement of the main economic indicators, and the financial position.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili emphasized in his report that the republic party organization, as before, will decisively and persistently purge itself of people who disgrace the high calling of the communist, will continue the line

toward all-around strengthening of legal order and legality, will put a stop to cases of eyewashing and violation of the norms of public morality, and will strictly punish managers for omissions and liberalism in this matter.

It is necessary to make even more active the work of the party committee of the association, the party buros of the shops and divisions and the party groups, to increase their demandingness, and to strengthen the educational direction in their work. We should not slacken the attention we pay to the development of the brigade form of organization as payment for labor, and it is necessary to increase party influence in the brigades. We must not allow elements of formalism in educational work and it is necessary to arrange lively communication with people and rely on them in everything and at all times.

Of course a good deal is being done in this area. For example, the recently adopted initiative of the automotive plant workers--"Party Concern for the Assimilation of New Technical Equipment!"--reflects well on our party's course toward intensification of production. Now it is important to make sure that a correct slogan does not remain simply an eloquent phrase, but is actually embodied in daily practice.

In this regard one cannot but be alarmed by the results of the sociological investigation conducted by the Center for the Study, Prediction and Formation of Public Opinion in the KAZ Association. This made it clear that more than 70 percent of the workers of the enterprise think that the rates of introduction of new technical equipment at the automotive plant are not high enough. This means that far from all workers have been imbued with the interests of scientific and technical progress, not all of them participate actively in the process of technical reequipment of the enterprise, and not all of them keep up with what is being done in this area. Only one-fifth of those questioned consider engineering work to be highly prestigious. Only 40 percent are satisfied with their work, their pay and their working conditions. At the same time three-fourths of those questioned note the high authority of the board of directors and the party committee. This confidence must be justified and this mood and attitude must be utilized for further increasing the prestige of the profession of automotive construction workers.

Much here depends on skillful ideological support. The republic party organization has accumulated a certain amount of experience in this area. First of all we have in mind the development and implementation of ideological programs for increasing the prestige of the professions of metallurgist and miner, which produced extremely appreciable results. Work is now being undertaken among the Kutaisi automotive construction workers as well. The special plan of measures for ideological support for the development of the plant has already been borrowed. The main thing is to bring things to completion and provide for carrying out all that has been earmarked.

The party committee of the enterprise devotes special attention to mobilizing the collective to solve immediate and long-range problems and to increase the responsibility of communists for the matters entrusted to them and the militancy of the lower levels. The first thing to which special attention is devoted here is an in-depth study of the reasons for arrears and an

operational consideration of the problems. This is what the communists did, for example, in the administration of the capital construction of KAZ when they studied the problem of preserving the equipment received by the plant. The difficulties that arose in the assembly and release production dictated the need to hear a local report from the manager, and the complaints regarding the quality of the new machines and the desire to take efficient measures to eliminate them made it necessary to hear the information from the communist who was the deputy general director for technical service.

The party committee considers establishing the party characteristics to be the best form of increasing the responsibility of communists who are managers of individual structural subdivisions. At the present time every fifth communist has already reported to the labor collective on his work.

These days certain labor collectives of the association have already kept their word which they gave at the general meetings: in the instrument production administration and in the batching and assembly-release buildings they are developing work under the motto: "The Shift Ends Only After the Fulfillment of the Daily Assignment!" Results have been positive in improving the organization of socialist competition.

It was pointed out at the meeting that union ministries--of the automotive industry, electrical equipment industry, foreign trade, machine tool and tool-building industry, construction, installation and heavy specialized construction and others--will continue in the future to exert all possible influence in solving problems related to further expansion of the enterprise and its technical reequipment. Managers of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, Ministry of Construction and Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry of the USSR in their speeches noted that they will take measures so that in the near future they can provide the necessary equipment and sets of equipment for the assembly and release facility, the petroleum products warehouse and the system of recycled water supply. The Kutaisi Automotive Plant will be given additional measurement and cutting instruments and other necessary fittings and metal products. The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which at the present time has complete mutual understanding with the directors of the association regarding the solution to problems of a nonproduction nature, will increase its assistance in the construction of facilities for housing and social-domestic purposes.

Participants in the meeting of the aktiv emphasized that it is very important to direct all forms, methods and means of party work in the association toward unconditional achievement of a high final result. It must be remembered that this year, the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan will sum up the results of a large amount of hard work. This work will be evaluated according to the final result, according to the way the new motor vehicle is received. Therefore it is important not to lose a minute and not to waste anything that has been done and achieved in recent years, to carry out the tasks for starting new capacities honorably, to mobilize and consolidate the collective even more, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy way.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI, USSR AUTOMOBILE/MACHINE-TOOL MINISTERS IN KUTAISI

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Automotive Builders Earmark Goals"]

[Text] On 20 July in Kutaisi, in the house of culture of the automotive builders there was a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the production association Kutaiskiy Avtomobilnyy Zavod. Its participants discuss the tasks for improving the creation of new production capacities at the enterprise and accelerating their assimilation in light of the requirements of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the All-Union Conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

In the presidium of the meeting was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, D. I. Patiashvili; the USSR minister of the automotive industry, V. N. Polyakov; the minister of the machine tool and tool-building industry, B. V. Balmont; the chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, D. I. Kartvelishvili; the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, B. V. Nikolskiy; the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, G. A. Andronikashvili; the first deputy chief of the division of machine building of the CPSU Central Committee, V. I. Pimenov; the chief of the sector of automotive construction of the CPSU Central Committee, V. A. Poletayev; the deputy chairmen of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, V. I. Vadachkoriya and Yu. I. Kedishvili; the division chief of industry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, B. D. Makharashvili; and leading workers of a number of ministries and departments of the country and republic, and the city of Kutaisi, and leading production workers.

Comrade D. I. Patiashvili gave a report.

Participating in the discussions of the report were the general director of the association, T. L. Gendzekhadze; the manager of Construction Trust No 4, A. V. Dgebuadze; the chief of combined production, G. G. Keserli; the director of metallurgical production at the association, R. Sh. Tomaradze; the USSR minister of the automotive industry, V. N. Polyakov; the first secretary of the Kutaisi Party Gorkom, M. A. Aslanikashvili; the chief of the assembly and release production, G. V. Gabuniya; the chief of Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy,

G. G. Gamkrelidze; the USSR minister of the machine tool and tool-building industry, B. V. Balmont; the chief of the Georgian Republic Administration of the USSR Gosstandart, N. A. Georgobiani; the deputy technical director of the association, O. A. Saldadze; the first deputy minister of construction of the USSR, Yu. G. Losev, the deputy head engineer of the Minsk Plant for Automated Lines, A. A. Karbovskiy; the secretary of the party committee of the association, R. Sh. Cheishvili; the USSR deputy minister for installation and special construction work, Z. S. Sadardinov; the chief of the administration of the head technologist of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, Ye. B. Levichev; and the chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology, I. S. Zhordaniya.

Participants in the meeting of the aktiv adopted a resolution.

11772

CSO: 1830/845

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LITHUANIAN CP ADOPTS RURAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 2 Oct 85 p1

[Article: "In the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers"; passage enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers adopted programs for the construction of social and cultural facilities in rural communities, housing in villages and public welfare in rural communities for 1986-1990 [in boldface].

In the adopted resolutions it was noted that in the enactment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 28th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress as well as the food production program tasks in the republic, there are broad programs for the social and economic transformation of the village, construction of rural communities and the creation of the best living and working conditions for agricultural workers. During the 11th Five-Year Plan, much was done in the matter of constructing cultural and personal service facilities and roads as well as the in development of personal service, telephone and transportation networks.

As a result of this, at the end of the current five-year plan there will be a total of 1,062 stores, 989 kindergartens and daycare centers, 1,000 dining facilities, 969 clubs and houses of culture and 818 baths. With each year the network of intermediate professional and technical academies grows. By the end of the current five-year plan, approximately 23,000 single-family farmhouses with communal and other facilities as well as conditions for conducting supplementary work will be built.

All of this has a positive effect on strengthening the ties of the cadres, and especially the young people, with the village, the number of which has grown in recent years.

However, the work currently being done does not completely satisfy the growing demands of the rural population. Many rural cultural and health institutions, some of the people's educational facilities, and retail, public food and personal service businesses for the people are still in dilapidated buildings and do not satisfy technical and standard requirements. Over a period of several

years, planned construction for individual and cooperative housing in villages has not been completed and the amount of construction by contractors is insufficient in certain rayons.

The 12th Five-Year Plan provides for the formation of a network of rural population service enterprises and institutions and the construction of 170 kindergartens and daycare centers, 140 dining facilities, 134 clubs and houses of culture, 135 baths, 114 comprehensive receiving centers, 67 general education schools, and 48 outpatient clinics. Construction of about 26,000 single-family farmhouses is planned for villages. It is considered best to build mainly single-family dwellings with outbuildings in kolkhoz, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprise communities. There is a provision to significantly increase the single-family dwelling industry production. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, renovation organizations will put 273 central kolkhozes and sovkhoses in good order.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers compelled the Alitus and Kapsukas city and rayon party committees and the rayon executive committees to strengthen the organizing work in localities by supporting the accomplishment of construction plans for social, cultural and personal service facilities in villages and also by widely encouraging the inhabitants in the public principles of organizing public services and amenities and beautification of renovated and active social, cultural and personal service facilities.

The appropriate ministries, agencies and rayon executive committees must support the unconditional accomplishment of construction plans for housing and social, cultural and personal service facilities in rural areas within the program's time limits.

The resolution "On measures for further development of the material and technical base for trade and public food service from 1980-1990 and in the period to 2000" provides for further development of the material and technical base for trade and public food service on the basis of an all-inclusive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress.

For this it is necessary to concentrate the main attention on the creation of huge highly mechanized and automated warehouses and cold storage facilities, broadening the network of modern self-service department stores, wide introduction of industrial food preparation methods and increasing the quality of service products and culture.

As a result of the capital investments allocated in the 12th Five-Year Plan, approximately 140 stores, 60 public dining facilities and many other structures will be built in the republic's cities.

Planned in the resolution is the construction in the republic's cities of 11 stores which will provide the population with a wide assortment of lumber and building materials as well as delivering them in accordance with consumer orders.

The ministries of trade and municipal services are strengthening the kolkhoz trade material and technical base, and new kolkhoz markets and pavilions will be opening in the cities for this.

In light of party and government decisions directed at the struggle for a healthy way of life, many retail and public food service establishments which had sold alcoholic beverages will be organized to sell juices, non-alcoholic beverages, ice cream, fruits, grapes, nuts, vegetables and fruits. Everywhere there will be further development of the network of coffee, snack, pastry, meat pie, pelmeni (dumpling), tea, sandwich and other fast food places.

CSO: 1800/34
12747

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON NAMANGAN OBKOM'S WORK

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Sep 85 p 1

[Unattributed announcement: "At the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] At a regular session of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [CPUz], a review was carried out of the course of harvesting work on the republic fields. It was pointed out that in a number of oblasts, without any justification there has been a delay in the defoliation of cotton and because of this the use of the machinery has been held up and the pace of raw cotton procurement remains low. The necessary measures have not been taken everywhere to ensure high machinery output and to organize highly productive labor for the equipment operators.

Regardless of the good conditions, the harvesting and delivery of corn and rice grain to the state have been carried out extremely slowly.

The Buro has demanded that the party, soviet and agricultural bodies further mobilize all the labor and technical resources to accelerate the harvesting pace. The task is in the final year of the five-year plan to fully carry out the plans and the socialist obligations for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural products and to bring about the maximum use of the existing harvesting and transport equipment and processing enterprises as well as exclude losses in the harvesting and transporting of the products and ensuring their high quality. This will make it possible for the republic workers to honorably carry out the tasks set and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Buro of the CPUz Central Committee has reviewed the question of the leadership on the part of the Namangan Obkom over the reports and elections in the party organizations in light of the demands of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In accord with the measures to prepare and carry out this major sociopolitical campaign, the gorkom, the raykom and the primary party organizations have been working to mobilize the communists and all the workers to seek out production reserves, to increase labor productivity, to successfully complete the program of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole and to ensure the steady economic development of the oblast during the 12th Five-Year Plan. For these purposes more attention is to be paid to

the questions of strengthening party leadership in the labor collectives, to placing communists in the crucial production areas and to increase their vanguard role. Some 19 primary and 46 shop party organizations were newly established. The results of the first meetings were discussed at the buro of the party obkom and at sessions in the party gorkom and raykoms.

At the same time it was pointed out that the party obkom has still not achieved the effective holding of meetings everywhere. A number of party committees and organizations have not shown proper demandingness for their preparation and have not sought the broad involvement of the elected aktiv in this work. As a result, the level of individual meetings does not meet the increased demands of the day and in the reports and speeches little effort is made to disclose the ways for strengthening discipline or to deal with the tasks of further developing those positive changes which are occurring in republic life since the 16th Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee.

The Buro drew attention to the fact that in many party organizations they do not fully analyze the questions of improving the style and methods of work, and they do not strictly assess the activities of the commissions and elected bodies or the carrying out of party assignments. Often criticism and self-criticism are replaced by desires of an administrative sort.

It was recommended that the party obkom, gorkom and raykoms focus the meetings more on a demanding analysis and mobilization of the existing opportunities for rapidly carrying out the social and economic tasks and at increasing the demands placed on the leaders for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced forms for the organization and encouragement of labor. It is essential to more widely develop a struggle against the violators of discipline and drunks, and to pay more attention to the better use of club and athletic facilities for organizing the active recreation of the workers and for strengthening their health.

The Buro of the CPUz Central Committee has given specific assignments to the party obkom for increasing the level of leadership over the reports and elections and has obliged it to direct a major campaign at a critical analysis of the acquired experience and determine the specific ways and means for improving economic, organizational and indoctrinational activities and to see to it that the meetings held become a combat review of party forces and a main condition for increasing the vanguard role of the communists and developing the socialist competition to properly celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Buro of the CPUz Central Committee has reviewed the questions related to holding the meetings of the republic party and economic aktiv in the area of working out the economic and social development plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan. Measures were set to better supply the republic population with vegetables, potatoes and fruits, and goals were set to further develop industrialization and increase labor productivity in capital construction. Other questions of economic and cultural development were also discussed.

10272

CSO: 1830/33

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON AGRICULTURE, ALCOHOLISM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed statement: "At the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] A regular session of the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan [CPUz] examined the tasks stemming from the results of a meeting in Tselinograd on the questions of implementing the Food Program and accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture and the other sectors of the agroindustrial complex. It was pointed out that the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises of the republic APK [agroindustrial complex] do not make sufficiently efficient use of the capital investments, the land, water and material-technical resources, and with the growth of the capital-to-labor ratio the return from an irrigated hectare has been growing slowly and labor intensiveness of the product remains high. Scientifically sound systems of farming and livestock raising and progressive forms of the organization of labor and wages are being slowly introduced and serious mistakes are being committed in economic work.

The Buro emphasized that the production potential established in the republic's agriculture and the related sectors makes it possible to provide a significant increase in the production of agricultural products and higher economic efficiency in all the branches of the economy's agrarian sector as well as convert it to an intensive path of development. The party obkoms and raykoms, the republic bodies and the corresponding ministries and departments have been instructed to find specific measures to develop the APK during the 12th Five-Year Plan and for the more distant future.

The Central Committee Buro discussed the course of the carrying out of the "Basic Directions in the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School" by the republic ministries of agriculture and motor transport. It was pointed out that they have not provided a fundamental reorganization in work on the given question and have not ensured the ubiquitous and unswerving fulfillment of the special provisions and enforceable enactments related to the organizing of labor indoctrination for students. The contracts for collaboration between the collectives of the farms, the motor vehicle enterprises and training institutions have been drawn up formally and they do not contain specific plans for the development of the training facilities of

the schools over the long run. The base organizations have not been concerned with providing equipment for the training shops. The demands of the reform have not been met for establishing year-round, multisector training brigades under each major rural school involving an absolute majority of the students. The Buro has demanded that the ministries take immediate measures to carry out the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on reforming the general education and vocational school. The corresponding instructions have been issued to the party committees, the soviet bodies and other organizations.

Also examined was the course of carrying out the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Prevent Intoxication and Alcoholism." While positively viewing the work carried out in this area by the party soviet, state and social organizations in the republic, the Buro of the CPUZ Central Committee pointed out that individual party organizations, executive committees of soviets, ministries and departments and leading personnel have still not realized the exceptional political and social importance of eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms as well as the primary party organizations were instructed to thoroughly and profoundly analyze the course of carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, to strengthen the work aimed at reenforcing the designated positive trends, to decisively eliminate shortcomings and to stop formalism, sheer campaigning and instances of a liberal approach to persons who violate the antialcohol legislation. The Central Committee Buro emphasized that the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and the instituting of sobriety in all spheres of society's life must be viewed as a most important party-wide and state-wide task which should be carried out consistently, firmly and unswervingly.

The Buro of the CPUZ Central Committee examined the question of the work of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Uzbek State Committee for Water Resources Construction and the Main Central Asian Administration for Sovkhoz Construction in the area of utilizing the capacity of enterprises of industry and the construction industry and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It was pointed out that they had not achieved a fundamental change in intensifying and increasing production efficiency, as was demanded by the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party organizations of the ministries and departments have not been strict with officials who manage industry. The hearing of their reports has often been carried out formally and has not had a serious impact upon improving things. The party organizations at enterprises have not taken proper measures to instill order and strengthen discipline in a spirit of the demands of the 16th Plenum of the CPUZ Central Committee, they do not delve deeply into the essence of the processes occurring in the economy and have done little to increase the responsibility of the communist leaders for technical progress and the rational use of material and labor resources. The Central Committee Buro has sternly pointed to other shortcomings in the work of the water management organizations and has obliged their leaders to take energetic measures to increase production capacity and to more widely and effectively introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress at subordinate enterprises.

The Buro examined other questions of party leadership over the republic economy and cultural construction.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN CP PRESS CONFERENCE--Armenian CP Central Committee Secretary K.A. Gambaryan appeared at a press conference organized by the Armenian CP Central Committee for representatives of the mass media. He discussed the successes of construction enterprise collectives and organizations throughout the republic during the 11th 5-Year Plan, their upcoming tasks regarding the introduction of scientific-technical advances into the construction industry, improvements in the management of this branch of the economy, observance of deadlines in turning over new buildings for use, and the guarantee of high quality. K.A. Gambaryan then answered many questions from the audience. [Text] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 1] /9365

CSO: 1830/138

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

KONDRASHOV ON HELSINKI DISCUSSION OF JOURNALISM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political reviewer: "Helsinki and Journalists"]

[Text] Helsinki--Moscow. A journalist, unlike a diplomat, far more often sheds light on meetings and conferences of different kinds than he attends them as a participant. But attendance doesn't spare him from shedding light either: let's suppose, what diplomat will temporarily substitute for him and do his work? And here, having been in the position of a delegate, I would like to share with the reader my impressions of the recent international conference "Helsinki After 10 Years. Journalists and Detente."

We met in the city of Helsinki in order to discuss our role in the political process that was called the Helsinki one. As is widely known, having met in the Finnish capital at the end of July, diplomats observed the 10th anniversary of the Conference Accord on Security and Cooperation in Europe. But journalists from 26 countries found themselves there at the beginning of September at the invitation of Finland's Union of Journalists, which acted with the blessing and financial assistance of the Finnish government.

Our hospitable and efficient hosts obtained for the conference the very same white marble, simple and elegant "Finland" Palace in which the heads of governments met 10 years ago. We worked in the congressional wing. While adding this wing to the palace, its creator--the eminent architect Alvar Aalto--broke the plane of the front wall in order not to chop down the beautiful old trees. Having been left to live and still with dense green leaves, they silently splashed beyond the high windows of the hall, while overshadowing--on behalf of preserved nature--the people who were sitting at tables with small national flags. Hanging from one side of the rostrum, an enormous photograph--the historical moment of the signing of the accord--cast another political canopy upon journalistic Helsinki. President Mauno Koivisto's message was announced at the opening ceremony of the conference and then Finland's Minister of Foreign Affairs--and a former journalist--Paavo Vayrynen, who wished the conferees success in their work, spoke from the rostrum.

After the minister left the hall, diplomatic protocol was completed and we found ourselves in private with each other and the agenda. The agenda set forth

reports, "national speeches" and simply debates. The conference organizers charged Michael Kress, the secretary of Austria's Union of Journalists, with reporting on the topic "will journalism promote detente or increase tension in relations between the two countries?". The second topic "journalists' tasks and responsibilities in international dialogue" was offered to the Soviet delegation, on behalf of which PRAVDA's political reviewer Vitaliy Korionov spoke, and to William Pfaff, an American (he called himself an independent journalist who lives in Paris and works for the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE newspaper and THE NEW YORKER magazine).

The main question of the second day of work was formulated this way: "the air waves--are they bridges between people?". The reporting speakers were Rolf Weisbach from GDR television and Hans Albert, foreign department editor from one of the West German television companies. And, finally, on the third day the debates proceeded basically around the reports of Irzhi Kubka, general secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, and Ken Ashton, president of the International Federation of Journalists (which unites trade unions in the bourgeois press). The reporting speakers expressed their views concerning the role of journalistic organizations in contributing to international exchange in accordance with the principles of the accord. How are the working conditions of journalists to be improved? How are their rights to be protected, especially during dangerous missions? Are "general game rules" possible?

Finding common ground, the Britisher Ken Ashton spoke about the struggle "against ignorance, falsehood and inaccuracy." He noted: "fighting them, we'll achieve the greatest of disarmaments--the disarmament of evil minds." The Czech Irzhi Kubka also considered that common ground for the efforts of journalists from countries with different socioeconomic systems must "first of all rely on the cornerstones of truth and peace." Kubka emphasized: "Detente and the working conditions of journalists are interconnected. To some degree, journalists are in a position to promote detente, but, on the other hand, detente is an important condition for facilitating their professional activities." He meant the activities of foreign correspondents.

The delegates who actively spoke in the debates also stood on the common ground of peace, and nobody disputed in principle the necessity for detente. They approached each other in the lobbies and speculated on what the practical result of the conference might be. They won't succeed in putting their finger on it, as they say, especially since concluding documents weren't adopted. Everyone agreed about the fact that an exchange of opinions is useful and that it's necessary to expand professional contacts, bilateral and multilateral ones, in order to overcome a lack of knowledge and understanding of each other. But, in this regard, it shouldn't be forgotten that journalism expresses itself in everyday practice. In his own words an internationalist-journalist is usually not addressing his colleagues, but rather a mass audience, and it's not a speech from a rostrum, but his output in the air or on a printed sheet that answers the question of what he serves as.

In a report presented by the Soviet delegation, it was emphasized that striving to make his contribution to understanding between people is inherent in a journalist's public mission at the present dangerous time. It's impossible to speak

about the responsibility of journalists in the constructive sense of this word without such striving, which is being implemented through conscientious, objective information and sober commentaries. If enmity and suspicion are kindled under the slogan of freedom of the press, then it isn't freedom of the press before us, but the dangerous irresponsibility of a journalist. In the broad plan, the 10 principles of the accord can serve as a good reference point for the question, which was raised at the conference, concerning the tasks and responsibility of journalists in developing an international dialogue. They are building a bridge of understanding that stands on the piers of mutual respect for each other's interests, and without which agreement on observing common interests is impossible.

As one might expect, our Western colleagues emphasized the bourgeois journalist's individualism and independence. In the Austrian's report that was mentioned, a certain word game was started around the question of whether journalism promotes detente or, on the contrary, increases tension. And, what is more, Mr. Kress inquired whether in general it's the task of a journalist to promote detente. Having put forth 10 whimsical theses and antitheses, the reporting speaker essentially declared the press independent as to the detente process itself, as if he placed it above the harsh realities of international life. Is it necessary to say that our profession, practical and earthly because of its very nature, doesn't have anything in common with such a naive heavenly residence?! Pfaff, the American, while examining the topic of journalists' tasks and responsibility in international dialogue, was philosophically perplexed: who places this task upon us and to whom must we be responsible? Through a chain of verbose discourses, he arrived at the conclusion that "a free journalist has responsibility only to himself and the truth."

A divergent and simultaneously alluring and deceptive concept is typical of the bourgeois liberal press. There is a grain of truth in it, but of abstract truth that presumes a certain social vacuum, and not one specific environment or another in which journalists operate. However, later in a private conversation the American delegate agreed that he exaggerated his own independence and that of his colleagues who in their own society are highly dependent upon both the prevailing political philosophy and its quite specific spokesmen in the person of owners of newspapers and radio and television corporations.

Abstract philosophizing as regards the individualistic nature of journalism also didn't suit the taste of a number of Western conferees. Just as calls for a "free flow of information" that were wrested from the real context of international life. Yes, unquestionably, it's important to expand the exchange of information and to raise the level of informing the public--the first responsibility of journalists is in this. But what is to be done if the mass consumption of American "mass culture," while undermining the century-old cultural traditions of others--especially of the West European countries, strolls around the world under a flag of freedom without limits? The Italian delegate P. Buttitta posed this question with bitterness. Ekkart Shpo, president of the FRG Union of Journalists, reminded us of the dangers that the all washed up "free flow" bears for countries of the "third world." Yan Rishko, chairman of Czechoslovakia's Union of Journalists, cited two significant figures that demonstrate the existence of "information imperialism": out of the 40 million words that

are transmitted daily by the world's information agencies, 33 million originate from 4 whales--the American AP and UPI, the English REUTER, and the French FRANCE PRESS.

Journalism has far exceeded the bounds of the printed word with the appearance of radio and television. The press concept itself has become too narrow. Now they speak in a generalized manner about mass communications media that reach billions of people. Towards what purpose are these media directed? The discussion at the "Helsinki: After 10 years Journalists and Detente" conference dealt with this question in particular.

Yes, we must be objective. Yes, we must be truthful in our work--no worthy person whatever, especially in our profession, can exist without this main core of personality and without the orientation towards truth, because sooner or later the reader and the viewer will recognize something that's false and turn away from an insincere journalist.

But must we be indifferent and impassive recorders on questions of good or evil and war or peace?

An episode from one of the appalling stories--the brutal massacre that American soldiers inflicted in the spring of 1968 on the peaceful inhabitants of the South Vietnamese village of Songmi--is preserved in my memory among the rest.

Hundreds of innocent women, children and old people were murdered. And an army newspaper photographer, doing his particular business, was roaming around the village along with the murderer soldiers.

A photograph in which people would be filled with terror during the moments being ticked off before death wasn't enough for the newspaper photographer.

He spotted a group of inhabitants who must have been on the point of being shot and he shouted to the soldiers: "Just a minute! Let me snap them!"

The soldiers waited for a minute. The newspaper photographer snapped. The inhabitants were shot.

Then, when the crime was exposed, the newspaper photographer sold his snapshots--the color ones and the black and white ones--and, having placed them in evidence, they were even of use.

Can we journalists follow this example of professional impassivity when the entire world stands under the threat of general execution, under the threat of nuclear destruction?!

We must not simply give our "photographs" to reality, but also as far as possible try to draw humanity away from the brink of the nuclear precipice. Or else we won't have anything to write and speak about. Indeed, obviously we won't be here ourselves either.

We won't overstate our resources. But we won't underestimate our responsibility either.

I recalled a case with an American reporter in his speech at the Helsinki Conference. And now I'm concluding the notes of a delegate journalist who reports to a reader by retelling it.

9889

CS0: 1830/41

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

DEBATE OVER THEORY OF JOURNALISM

MGU Journalism Series Criticized

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 7, Jul 85 (signed to press 7 Jun 85) pp 59-61

[Article by Vladimir Kuz'michev: "Rushing Into an Encyclopedia?"]

[Text] Journalism cannot be practiced successfully without one having a clear idea of its objective regularities, principles and purposes. Whence the journalists' need for theory and a scientific comprehension of their own practice. The sole scientific journal specially intended to satisfy this need--VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. SERIYA 10. ZHURNALISTIKA (we will call it VESTNIK for short)--is coping with this task, however, in far from the best way, in my view.

Many scholars and scientific groups are performing a great deal of fruitful work, developing the theoretical principles of journalism. But, unfortunately, one sometimes encounters in VESTNIK not a development of theory but its impoverishment. It is this aspect of matters that I would like to talk about, the more so in that many of the journal's theoretical articles are subsequently incorporated in books (including textbooks) in accordance with which future journalists are trained.

VESTNIK No 2 for 1975 (p 46) asserted that "Marxist-Leninist theory of communist journalism incorporates the system of ideas contained in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin" concerning journalism. Merely "incorporates"? But saying merely "incorporates" without having pointed out that this "system of ideas" (together with the classical practice of the creation and development of a new type of press) is the fundamental basis of the truly scientific theory of journalism means saying oddly little. The more so in that (as follows from the article) these ideas, it transpires, are not a theory of journalism itself but merely its "theoretical-methodological prerequisites". As far as the "sociology of journalism," on the other hand, is concerned, even "the idea of the elaboration of the theoretical-methodological prerequisites" thereof "begins to take shape" later, "only with the accumulation of the experience of actual research" (the 1920's). Not much is left the classics! And this article is on a recommended reading list for students of journalism faculties. This is the case in the "Introduction to Journalism" textbook.

This same textbook provides the following "procedural instruction": "Together with the system of concepts of theory (functions, principles and freedom of journalism and others) it is essential to have a sound grasp of the concept of the fundamentally important works of Marx, Engels and Lenin and party documents." Together with? Surely, it is necessary not "together with" but "primarily" to "grasp" the content of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin and party documents. The propositions which they express cannot be deprived of the statute of "concepts of theory"!

Lenin's fundamental definition of a newspaper: not only a collective propagandist and collective agitator but a collective organizer also is well known. V.I. Lenin indicated very clearly the connection and distinction of these aspects of a newspaper's activity. He invariably emphasized the effective nature of propaganda and agitation with the aid of the newspaper, but did not confuse them with its organizing role (as an essential organizational means of the cohesion and raising of a movement). VESTNIK, on the other hand, and textbooks often reduce this role of the new newspaper to "ideological influence" and "organization of the consciousness of the audience" and to the influence of the "literary section" of the newspaper on public opinion or declare it a function of newspaper information; the principle of the "interchangeability" of the "functions of propaganda, agitation and organization" is asserted even. We learn from the teaching aid "Introduction to the Theory of Journalism" that the direct organizing role of journalism is merely influence on the decision-making of various social institutions and officials.

A radical reform of the classical definition of a newspaper was announced VESTNIK No 5 for 1976 (p 40): the "organizing function of journalism," it turns out, is revealed not only in directives, appeals, slogans, advice and action plans proposed to the readers by the press but also in "agitation and propaganda functions". Thus all functions are mixed together, and the newspaper's organizing role is eliminated with the aid of a vague "expansion" of its content.

And one further variant--from VESTNIK No 6 for 1981 (p 3): currently "the organizing function is growing increasingly manifestly into the function of control--not only of public opinion but of social processes also". Of course, the press is (and always has been) an element of correctly understood control--the party's leadership of Soviet society--but this applies to the newspaper as a whole and not to an area of its functioning and does not require a revision of Lenin's definition of a newspaper.

The functions of a newspaper are a principal category of the theory of journalism. The examples adduced above indicate the variant readings and arbitrariness of their interpretation. There are very many such instances. Complex and largely abstract outlines are being constructed. Increasingly new systems of functions supplementary to the functions of propaganda, agitation and organization are being formed--socio-cognitive, enlightenment, socio-pedagogical, educational, ideological, information, aesthetic, economic, hedonistic, moral.... Different principles of classification are confused here, incomparable types of activity are being put on a single footing and individual aspects of the problems and methods of activity of the journalist are elevated to the level of functions.

The functions multiply and are examined outside of the principles of the new type of press, outside of the concept of the newspaper as a whole (and not an aggregate of individual "properties").

There are also many conflicts and contradictions in the definition of the principles of the new type of press. Sometimes their definition amounts to a statement of class character, party character and ideological character in general. But, after all, the bourgeois press also is a class press, is of a party character of a kind and is guided by its ideology. It is a question of what the historically specific, politically definite content of these concepts is. The absence in the list of principles of an indication of the revolutionary nature of the new type of press would seem, for this reason, a big omission.

The objectivity of a newspaper and its ability "to analyze life in depth" are sometimes distinguished as independent principles. Is this right? A principle of our press is the scientific character of ideology. It is this principle which determines a newspaper's said qualities, and distinguishing them outside of this principle or together with it is hardly correct, just as it is hardly correct to interpret the mass character of the press outside of or together with the principle of kinship with the people.

The "publisher" is sometimes declared an element of the system of journalism. For example, the CPSU Central Committee is the publisher of PRAVDA. The publisher is defined as a subsystem (?) in the system of journalism. But if a systemic approach is to be employed, it has to be observed that the hierarchy and coordination of the systems appear somewhat differently. Journalism should in this connection be regarded as a subsystem in a more general system (the party and the superstructure as a whole).

A variant of the same "systemic" concept is the proposition expressed in VESTNIK No 2 for 1985 (p 4) that the party organs (as organs of leadership of the "information-propaganda process") are a part of the "organizational subsystem" of the system of journalism (of its structure), and this subsystem is on a par with such subsystems as, for example, the technical (aggregate of production engineering processes, technical facilities and material resources) or economic (at the center of its attention are "profitability of production, material stimulation of the workers and other economic functions") subsystems. Party leadership here, which is primarily political activity, pertains merely to the organizational subsystem. Of course, use has to be made in the theory of journalism of the achievements of systemic research, but why so arbitrarily?

VESTNIK has some highly eccentric explanations of the principle of the party character of the press like the attempts to resort for its justification to Professor Ukhtomskiy's teaching concerning the dominant system of the brain or the following judgment concerning the Soviet press: "...As in the times of the REINISCHE ZEITUNG, the spontaneity of social struggle remains the natural field of its activity, its arsenal and nutrient soil." Surprising reverence for spontaneity! But the "field" of activity, even more, the "nutrient medium" of the Soviet press in a society free of antagonistic contradictions and organized and guided in scientific and planned manner by the Communist Party are different than they were in former times. The correlation of the conscious

and spontaneous has become fundamentally different. And the "arsenal" of the party press can by no means be reduced to spontaneous actions in a spontaneous environment.

An article in VESTNIK No 5 for 1980 is noteworthy. It formulates three "fundamental principles" of our press: party character, kinship with the people and truthfulness and asserts that the editorial office supports the realization of each principle with the creation of "special organizational structures". Thus the editorial board "realizes the principle of party character" in planning and supervising the entire work of the editorial office. The letters and mass work departments enlist in "information-propaganda activity" the broadest strata of representatives of the people. And the proofing departments and the institution of duty editors and "fresh faces" forestall errors in the newspaper. Need it be said that the essence of the principles of the new type of press is far richer than this primitive abstract outline? Principles cannot be distributed per department and subdivision of a newspaper, just as a newspaper's truthfulness cannot be reduced to the forestalling of errors.

Something similar occurred with the "principle of objectivity" also. VESTNIK No 4 for 1974 (pp 28-29) advanced the more than ambiguous proposition concerning the use of the "evident objectivity of exposition," which, the author would have us believe, "makes it possible to sow in the mind of the recipient the seeds for big world-outlook changes." A fact, once on the page of a newspaper, "...finds itself 'burdened' by a preset agitation character," and "the reader does not notice that the sum of information in the newspaper reflects not 'reality as it is' but is the result of the purposeful activity of the journalists".... But it is, after all, entirely a matter of the journalists in question--of those whose activity reflects the objective requirements of social development or of those who are fighting against social progress. In the first case the "preset agitation character" and reflection of "reality as it is" (that is, in motion, in development) coincide, in the second they contradict one another.

A similar motif is also sounded in the current aid "Introduction to the Theory of Journalism" (p 17). The veritability of the definition of information provided "in contemporary scientific and journalistic literature" is asserted here: "Information is a description not of a communication but the correlation between a communication and its consumer." Of course, the "consumer" perceives a "communication" in his own way, but information is not merely a "description of the correlation" between a communication and the reader, it has its own content, which is altered not in the least by differences in perception. Counterposing the "veritability of impact" on an audience to the truth of the cognition of life is a departure from the demands of the scientific character and truthfulness of the press. Here lies the boundary separating the skill of the party journalist from bourgeois methods of the manipulation of people's consciousness.

We still may encounter in publications traces of the "newspaper in general" concept blurring the actual-historical, class approach to journalism. It may be learned from the "Introduction to Journalism" textbook that "objective properties of journalism" are attention to man, concern for his welfare and all-around development and the creation of a comprehensive and correct picture

of reality and a system of values and standards. In communist journalism these objective laws are recognized correctly, in reactionary journalism incorrectly. Whence the appearance of different principles of the press. How simple!

Each class creates its own type of press, and the fundamental, specific principles of each type of press "ensue" not from the nature of "journalism in general" but from the interests of the given class. It was not fortuitous that V.I. Lenin spoke of the new type of press as a function of the revolutionary movement: its principles cannot be understood outside of the singularities of the workers movement and the party of the new type. The bourgeoisie created its press according to its own image and likeness, and it cannot be reproached for "not having understood" the nature of its press. In creating its press the bourgeoisie also "displayed concern for the welfare of man," but far from every man.

Nor can the interpretation of journalism made in an article in VESTNIK No 4 for 1982 be accepted. "Political practice and ideology," as the article says, are merely the organic environment of journalism. The researcher may even "place" journalism in this environment, with which it is "connected" as, obviously, with something external. The direct connection of "journalistic work with political practice and with ideology is revealed in the efficiency and actuality of journalism and in how and on what quality level it satisfies the public need for social information and the learning, standards and values requirement...." This is hardly wise--depriving journalistic work of the status of political practice and political ideology and reducing its connection (?) with ideology and practice to efficiency, actuality and so forth.

Nor is in any way convincing the assertion in the book "Introduction to the Theory of Journalism" (p 201) concerning the aims of journalism: "The basis of the objective definition of aims is the audience's actual need for information." Of course, this need should be known, but it is far from everything which objectively determines the aims of party journalism.

We encounter the idea of the reader merely as the recipient and consumer of information in many articles, particularly on a study of the audience. The audience has been interpreted both as a passive object of one-sided influence and even as the purchaser of information, which is regarded as a commodity.

Of course, it is essential to study the processes of the impact of the press on the reader, but an audience cannot be known sufficiently fully and comprehensively if its active role in the activity of the press is ignored. We would recall that V.I. Lenin regarded the newspaper as a means of the education and organization of the masses and of the party's ties to them, as a public tribune and as the newspaper of the masses themselves and not only for the masses.

It is asserted in a number of studies that the basis of the emergence and development of journalism is the need for information and people's informational communication, and for this reason the purpose of journalism consists of "supplying" the population with social information.

I believe, nonetheless, that the newspaper emerged not simply from some general need of people for information or informational communication but from the need of certain classes and their parties, which cannot be expressed merely with the aid of the "information" concept.

The "information approach" cannot be cast aside. But however broadly or specifically the term "information" is understood, it is hardly possible, nonetheless, with the aid of this concept alone "to reveal the essence of journalism as a form of social-political activity" ("Introduction to the Theory of Journalism," p 14).

Nor is the following assertion convincing: "The public need for journalism is conditioned by the development of publicity relations in socialism's social system" (VESTNIK No 2 for 1985, p 7). While understanding the entire importance of publicity we are nonetheless obliged to see that "the need for journalism" is conditioned more fundamentally, by the "needs" of development and improvement of the socialist society, the fundamental interests of the members of society and the relations of socialist democracy (which do not amount to publicity).

It would seem to me that a number of "theoretical" innovations have a common source. VESTNIK No 2 for 1981 reports: "Evidently, the general theory of journalism should be of a predominantly philosophical nature," and determining for it are the "fundamental ideas of the universality of development" of the mass information media. But it should not be forgotten that the theory of journalism is an individual science. The desire to make it "philosophical" could signify in practice a consecration of scholasticism and a theorizing divorced from practice.

What is needed, on the other hand, is a science which deals not with "pure theory" but also studies the prose of the actual functioning of the press. It is believed that the sociology of journalism should occupy itself with this. The book "Sociology of Journalism" (Izdatel'stvo MGU, 1981) declares it a special science (not an "individual auxiliary discipline") constituting together with the theory and history of journalism some "triumvirate" of fundamental sciences of journalism (p 47). We read in the article "Sociology of Journalism" in VESTNIK No 2 for 1975 that the sociology of journalism is the sum of theoretical knowledge of the laws of the functioning of journalism; this is the foundation of research whose purpose is to obtain specific knowledge of the actual functioning of the mass information media serving as the "basis for the elaboration of practical recommendations." But surely all this is the subject of the "general" theory of journalism?! If this theory were to be deprived of the right to study the "actual functioning" of the press and "elaborate practical recommendations," this would mean the end thereof as a science.

Of course, different types of specific sociological study of the press are necessary and useful, but creating two sciences where one is perfectly sufficient is hardly intelligent.

Journalist circles are currently discussing the question of the publication of a "journalistic encyclopedia". Is this useful now, given such a "pluralism" of concepts? Even given the small number of articles on journalism in the new edition of the "Big Soviet Encyclopedia," far from everything is consummate there. Hastening to canonize their discoveries, the authors of a number of articles have repeated here also many of the "innovations" mentioned above. The reader learns from such leading articles as "The Newspaper" and "Journalism" merely individual extracts, but by no means the entire system of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin concerning journalism. This is a fundamental question. In a letter to the secretary of the editorial office of the Granat publications (in connection with the dispatch for an encyclopedic dictionary of his article on Marx and Marxism) V.I. Lenin explained why it was difficult for him "to forgo many quotations from Marx." Quotations are very important for a dictionary, he wrote, particularly on the most contentious issues. "The dictionary's readers must have to hand all Marx's most important statements, otherwise the purpose of the dictionary would not be achieved..." (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 49, p 31).

Even the reading lists for these articles in the encyclopedia do not indicate one single work of Lenin's but merely the collection "V.I. Lenin on the Press". Nor is there an indication of the works of his associates, although to consider, for example, many works by N.K. Krupskaya and M.I. Kalinin as lacking significance for the theory and practice of journalism is something akin to academic provincialism.

At the same time the authors of the articles in the "Big Soviet Encyclopedia" have not omitted to include in the lists their works and the works of their colleagues (but have not included many very valuable works by authors "from other departments").

The novelty and scale of the tasks confronting our society which were discussed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum demand of the theory of journalism new solutions, a new, higher scientific, ideological-theoretical level of research and a fundamental turn toward actual, practical tasks. It would be useful to conduct scientific conferences for an impartial analysis of what in the science of journalism has been done (a considerable amount has been done), what has not been done and what has been done inadequately. This would help an improvement, so essential now, in the methodological, world-outlook principles of scientific research, an increase in their efficiency, their formulation at the level of contemporary scientific knowledge, full and precise assimilation of the legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the summing up of the extraneous features of scholasticism, naive academic manner and primitive empiricism. It would be good to draw up a plan for collective research and the creation of fundamental works of the "Principles of the Press" (a strictly scientific exposition of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin on journalism, the experience of the CPSU and the entire communist movement and the results of contemporary scientific research), "The Bourgeois Press" and "Current Problems of Journalism" type.

A single center for the coordination of scientific research into journalism would be very helpful. It is time we had a scientific journal independent of the monopoly leadership of one journalism faculty. It is perhaps necessary to

enlist considerably more extensively qualified (and educated, of course) journalists in lecturing and scientific work in order to link teaching and science with practice more effectively.

And then it would be possible to give thought to the publication of an encyclopedia.

Open Discussion Encouraged

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 9, Sep 85 (signed to press 8 Aug 85) pp 57-59

[Article by Candidate of Philological Sciences I. Dzyaloshinskiy, senior scientific associate of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Information of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and Candidate of Philological Sciences G. Lazutina, senior lecturer of the MGU Journalism Faculty: "But the Intentions Were Good"]

[Text] Articles in the journal VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA SERIYA 10. ZHURNALISTIKA, which had aroused the disagreement of V. Kuz'mich, editor in the not very distant past of the Tomsk Oblast newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA, served as the pretext for the article carried in ZHURNALIST No 7 in the "Opinion" column.* The real reason, however, to judge by everything, was his profound dissatisfaction with the state of the theory of journalism

Let us say plainly that the stern judgment of modern science on journalism is presented to the court of public opinion by a patriarch of the Soviet press and, furthermore, a top specialists in the sphere of the study of public opinion who showed more than 50 years ago even that it reveals its positive force only if it is based on full and objective knowledge. Let us take a look, then, and see if the knowledge on which in this case V. Kuz'michev proposes that public opinion rely is sufficiently full and objective.

To begin with the fact that the very first paragraph contains a factual error: VESTNIK is by no means the sole scientific journal illustrating questions of the theory of journalism. There are similar publications in Leningrad, Kiev, Belorussian and a number of other universities. Many journalism faculties publish the periodical collections VOPROSY ZHURNALISTIKI, ZHURNALISTIKA RAZVITOGO SOTSIALIZMA and so forth. There are also other types of publications providing for the scientific intercourse of press, television and radio research workers. So the idea that takes hold upon reading the article that the MGU Journalism Faculty has "monopolized" channels of scientific information is without foundation, the more so in that even VESTNIK, despite its small size, publishes the material of scholars from different cities, from different "departments". Even among the authors of the seven articles which V. Kuz'michev deals with there are "outsiders" for the MGU: secretary of the USSR Journalists Union Board, an employee of the "Sovremennik" Publishing House, a professor of Rostov University. It is precisely because VESTNIK affords researchers of different scientific schools an opportunity to appear therein that it plays the part of flagship among scientific publications on the theory of journalism, making an appreciable contribution to its development.

* V. Kuz'michev, "Rushing Into an Encyclopedia?" ZHURNALIST No 7, 1985, p 59.

Does this mean that the activity of VESTNIK is beyond criticism? No. Any publication, a scientific one included, needs a critical interpretation of what has been done. It is important only that the criticism be to the point and be based on substantial proof. How, however, does V. Kuz'michev criticize VESTNIK and, at the same time, the theory of journalism?

A significant proportion of the critical observations concerns, if it may be so put, the relations of the modern theory of journalism and the views on journalism of the classics--Marx, Engels and Lenin. For some reason or other it seems to V. Kuz'michev that the authors of VESTNIK underestimate the legacy bequeathed us by the founders of communist journalism. On what arguments does he construct his inferences?

"VESTNIK No 2 for 1975 (p 46) asserted: 'Marxist-Leninist theory of communist journalism incorporates the system of ideas contained in the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin' concerning journalism. Only 'incorporates'?" V. Kuz'michev angrily asks, evidently suspecting that the author of the article, Prof Ye. Prokhorov, does not discern in these ideas the "basis," "nucleus" and "foundation" of the theory. Could this be the case? Let us take a look at the article. Its text does not provide grounds for such suspicions, it turns out. The author of the article needed the verb "incorporates" to emphasize that in the theoretical legacy of the classics there is a special section, a special system of ideas to which the modern sociology of journalism goes back, studying it in interaction with other social subsystems. He writes in black and white: "...incorporates a system of ideas... concerning the essence, place and role of each subsystem, the nature of their interaction and the ways and methods of optimizing the functioning of the system as a whole based on optimization of the activity of each subsystem." There is no question of any underestimation of the role of the classics, on the contrary: the article emphasizes how profoundly Marx, Engels and Lenin penetrated the essence of phenomena if they were able to anticipate the formation of a particular subject sphere of research, having formulated an entire system of corresponding views. It is in this sense that the article speaks of these views as theoretical-methodological prerequisites of actual social research, which is again for some reason or other perceived by V. Kuz'michev virtually as an insult to the classics (we recall: "...these ideas, it transpires, are not a theory of journalism itself but merely the 'theoretical-methodological prerequisites' thereof"). Only one thing could explain this: V. Kuz'michev simply does not see the difference between journalism and the mass information-control processes in which it participates, between the subject of the theory of journalism and the subject of the sociology of journalism--actually, he does not conceal this.

V. Kuz'michev does not agree that the sociology of journalism "is declared to be a special science," particularly on page 47 of the monograph "Sociology of Journalism". And again he sins against the truth; on page 47 of the said monograph the question is posed somewhat differently: "A description of the tasks of the sociology of journalism, as they appear at the current stage, is sufficient grounds even now for considering it in terms of its scientific and practical significance not an individual auxiliary discipline but a branch of science constituting together with the theory and history of journalism some 'triumvirate' of fundamental sciences of journalism." Just so: a branch

of science, and this branch has its own subject--journalism's relations with other social subsystems reflected in all its intrinsic elements--whereas the subject of the theory of journalism are its intrinsic, immanent relations experiencing the influence of "outside" relations. This is by no means the same thing, the difference is quite appreciable here, and it has been convincingly revealed in articles of the same VESTNIK and independent scientific studies (we would recall if only the works of A.N. Alekseyev and B.G. Pshenichnyy).

The gemination of new branches of knowledge from traditional branches occurs in many disciplines, including those studying society and man's spiritual activity. There is the theory of art and the sociology of art, for example. The theory studies the intrinsic laws of art in their stipulation by the laws of social development. The sociology studies the laws of the life of art in society in their stipulation by the specifics of art. We are used to speaking of the theory and sociology of culture, the theory and sociology of the cinema and so forth. Of course, analogy is not a strict method of proof. We would admit that in respect of journalism such a division may be disputed since its "internal" and "external" relations and its specifics and social stipulation are interwoven between themselves particularly closely. We would even admit the possibility that, having studied in depth individual aspects of the integral phenomenon, the theory and sociology of journalism form anew some new unity. No one is forbidden discussion of the fate of science. But in that case it would be necessary to refute some specific arguments, propositions and pronouncements of the opposite side. V. Kuz'michev, however, simply rejects out of hand the very idea that the sociology of journalism may have an independent subject of study. It seems to him that in this case this would be the end of the theory of journalism as a science. However, these two branches of the science of journalism have coexisted for many years, and nothing of the sort is occurring.

What to do, time entails the development of science whether we like it or not--this is a truism of Marxism.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism formulated a developed system of theoretical ideas concerning the essence of journalism and current affairs writing which became the foundation for all subsequent Marxist research in this sphere of social life. And there is no textbook, no monograph where this is not emphasized in one way or another. But it would be a scandalous error against Marxism to claim that this system of views is a consummate teaching, given once for all and not subject to development and specification under new historical conditions, at a new stage of scientific comprehension of the world. The more so in that neither Marx, Engels nor Lenin pretended in expressing their views on journalism to the creation of a theory of journalism as a special integral science, that is, as a system of axioms, postulates, laws and hypotheses realizing an ascent from the abstract to the specific and thereby reproducing "the object in its necessity, in its comprehensive relationships," as V.I. Lenin said. Marx's theory of surplus value and the theory of the origin of the family, private ownership and the state developed by Engels and Lenin's theory of imperialism as the highest phase of capitalism, his theory of proletarian revolution and others remain for all time brilliant models of theory. But even these masterpieces of theoretical thinking are enriched, developed and improved by the collective experience and wisdom of Marxists of our day. Neither Marx, Engels nor Lenin, however, created or intended to create at that time a special theory whereby journalism would act as the same

object of research as, say, commodity production acted for Marx in the theory of surplus value and would be described via a system of laws and categories in the name of the accomplishment of specific scientific tasks for they were occupied with fundamental problems of reality, on whose solution the further destiny of mankind rested. And it is a matter of honor for scholars of our time to creatively develop the brilliant ideas of the classics which form the basis of the Marxist-Leninist science of journalism. Develop them such that the theory of journalism may rightly be in the category of serious achievements of scientific thought.

The second group of V. Kuz'michev's observations was dictated by his nonacceptance of the views of contemporary researchers on this category and concept or the other of the theory of journalism and on this relationship or the other which it examines. Not to his liking, in particular, are the interpretation of the "information" concept and the system of the functions and principles of journalism, the experience of the application of the systemic approach in the science of journalism and the interpretation of requirements which gave rise to journalism as a sphere of social-political activity. All these are central features of the theoretical knowledge of journalism, and arguments are under way concerning each of them among researchers which assume from time to time the nature of organized debate, as a consequence of which a "pluralism" of views is, as V. Kuz'michev observes, revealed. Is this good or bad? It is rather good, we believe, since it testifies to the vital movement of research thought and an endeavor to catch the new trends of journalistic practice and enrich the methodological and procedural equipment of the science of journalism and its set of instruments making it possible to "grasp" the unobvious and therefore not immediately revealed features of the constantly renewed "inner world" of this most important sphere of social life. It is important only how this debate is conducted, to what extent it is systematic and discursive, how far it is "tied" to the demands of the day, how cogent the positions of the participants therein are and how proper and well-founded the polemical methods.

Certainly, had the author approached the activity of VESTNIK from these standpoints, he might have found grounds for justified criticism. But V. Kuz'michev is guided by a different approach: the subject of his attention is not the entire activity of VESTNIK but only that with which he personally does not agree. A multitude of questions requiring for a serious investigation a comprehensive and profound system of arguments is touched on fleetingly. And is it possible to organize such arguments on two and a half pages of the journal if one's field of vision encompasses practically all the central concepts of journalistic science? Thus it is that with V. Kuz'michev criticism assumes the nature of a domestic quarrel: you say this, but I say this, you this, but I that.... Whom will you convince in such a case, if in addition you reveal with your assertions that you have incompletely or inaccurately understood the position being criticized? This is the case, for example, with the criticism of the experience of the systemic approach in journalistic science.

"The 'publisher' is sometimes declared an element of the system of journalism," V. Kuz'michev writes. "For example, the CPSU Central Committee is the publisher of PRAVDA. The publisher is defined as a subsystem (?) in the system of journalism. But if a systemic approach is to be employed, it has to be observed that the hierarchy and coordination of the systems appear somewhat differently,

Journalism should in this connection be regarded as a subsystem in a more general system (the party and the superstructure as a whole)." V. Kuz'michev makes no reference in this case to the name of the work or author whom he has in mind, but "computing" them is not difficult inasmuch as his critical fervor is aimed not so much against VESTNIK, of the hundreds of whose articles in 11 years only 7 were brought into the readers' field of vision, as against works written by Ye. Prokhorov (or with his participation). Thus these works truly regard journalism as a "functioning system," which "incorporates an aggregate of of subsystems connected among themselves by feedforward and feedback" ("Introduction to the Theory of Journalism," p 192), and among these subsystems is the "publisher". But the whole point is that journalism as a functioning system is in this case a far broader concept than is customary for us--and it is this which V. Kuz'michev fails to take into consideration. In fact this concept serves to denote the mass information-control processes in society, which, as a subsystem thereof, may perfectly well be broken down for the purpose of investigation and regarded as an independent system of another, less high level incorporating in itself a number of subsystems, and each of them also may, if necessary, be studied as an independent system with a complex structure. It is precisely the point of the systemic approach that it thus makes it possible to investigate infinitely closely the object of cognition. If there is indeed anything to dispute with Ye. Prokhorov here, it concerns the expediency of the employment of the concept of "journalism" as equivalent to the concept of "mass information-control processes" and "mass communications".

But it is something else which preoccupies V. Kuz'michev. Most likely, he was disturbed in the word "subsystem" by the prefix "sub" and he interpreted the term not in the theoretical but in the, so to speak, subordination-administrative sense. The party committee, it is said, is always not "below" but "above" the press organ. This is, of course, so. But the works with which V. Kuz'michev polemicizes allude not to subordination. The "publisher" is regarded as a controlling subsystem in the system of mass communications, and that is all. Another term cannot be suggested here. The "publisher" cannot to avoid misunderstanding be called, for example, a "suprasystem"! This would be a play on words entirely superfluous in serious science and, furthermore, distorting the heart of the matter since a "suprasystem" is in terms of meaning something which is not a part of the system itself. But to deny the incorporation of the "publisher" in the system of mass communications and mass information-control processes is the same as denying the incorporation of the brain in the central nervous system on the grounds that both are a part of the biological system of "man". There are pages in the same "Introduction to the Theory of Journalism" where journalism is viewed on other levels--as an element of the "society" system and as an element of the "social-political activity" system (see pp 6-27). And VESTNIK also has published more than one article in this connection, by the authors of these lines included (see, for example, No 3 for 1971 and No 1 for 1979).

The polemical intensity of V. Kuz'michev's article may be understood when it deals with the level of elaboration of such important sections of theory as the functions and principles of journalism. Here we would indeed like to have far more clearly outlined and more convincing concepts than those which exist. But wishing is, alas, not the most determining of the driving forces of science. The scholars are at work. Studying, comparing the results of research, debating, catching one by one the golden grains of truth--and this, we believe, is a more serious

contribution to the solution of the problem than indignation at "variant readings," "pluralism of concepts," "eccentric explanations" and so forth. Undoubtedly, theoretical works are encountered which deserve serious criticism. Incidentally, V. Kuz'michev's observations in specific connections contain fair comment also. But what's the point of the theory of journalism as a whole here? There are barren flowers on every tree. But you will hardly find a horticulturist who for this reason every year eradicates flowering trees.

We should rejoice that in the past 10-15 years the theory of journalism has advanced soundly in the assimilation of its object--and on the broadest front: from cognition of the systemic regularities of the functioning of the mass information and propaganda media through the structure of the journalistic text and the mental attributes of the personality of the journalist. It may be said without fear of error that it is in this period and, furthermore, largely thanks to VESTNIK and the researchers with whom V. Kuz'michev does not agree that the methodological equipment of the theory of journalism has been considerably enriched--it has become in terms of its set of instruments an entirely modern science which is capable of tackling the serious tasks which time is setting it. And in this connection also seemingly unjust is V. Kuz'michev's complaint apropos theoretical "innovations," which he explains as the theory of journalism's claim to a fundamental, philosophical character: "...it should not be forgotten," he writes, "that the theory of journalism is an individual science. The desire to make it 'philosophical' could signify in practice a consecration of scholasticism and a theorizing divorced from practice." We can in no way agree with such an idea of the role of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in individual sciences.

The overwhelming majority of researchers and practitioners of journalism also understands today that genuine, profound philosophical knowledge cannot lead to scholasticism and that it determines the set of theoretical-methodological instruments and the approach which the individual sciences use for a study of the regularities of the objects which they are investigating, and they have no other way since all applied knowledge and all practical recommendations may be formulated only on the basis of an in-depth study of the regularities of this phenomenon of reality or the other. Our desire to "leap" this level of knowledge and "grasp" somewhat more quickly that which it is customary to call "practically useful," if it is realized, will result in the unreliability and triviality of the practical recommendations.

V. Kuz'michev has a positive program also. It is good, but.... Almost all its points have long been realized. It is necessary to conduct scientific conferences for an analysis--impartial analysis!--of the state of affairs in science? But such conferences for the study of methods of the investigation of journalism in Rostov University are already traditional, and Kiev, Minsk, Tartu and other universities organize interesting meetings on their own grounds of the country's scientific community. It would be good to draw up a plan for collective research and the creation of fundamental works? But such is created for each 5-year plan in every university. That the coordination of these plans leaves much to be desired is another matter. A single center for the coordination of the scientific research for journalism would be very helpful? But it has been in existence for many years now in the form of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education's Scientific-Methods Council. That its work also is not insured against shortcomings is another matter.

It is time to have a scientific journal independent of the monopoly leadership of one university faculty? It is time, and everyone involved in the development and realization of research programs in the sphere of journalism votes in favor of this proposal. It would be good were a special scientific research organization, an institute for study of problems of mass information processes within the framework of the Academy of Sciences or Institute of Journalism, say, to be set up also. But this is beyond the realm of the dreams of scholars forced to tackle the solution of theoretical problems in breaks between lectures and laboratory-practical classes or in the blessed time of summer vacation.

In preparing his material V. Kuz'michev was undoubtedly guided by the most noble intentions--to assist Soviet theory of journalism in its further development and in strengthening its ties to practice. And it would evidently be useful for researchers of journalism, trying to grasp the meaning of his article, to think through his standpoints and weigh his arguments once again. It is important only that his opinion not become the automatic opinion of the professional community of journalists, complicating the already complex relations of the practitioners and "theorists". After all, it was not published in a scientific publication with a comparatively narrow readership but in a professional journal whose audience is tens of thousands of persons, and far from all of them, furthermore, are familiar with the scholars' works to the extent that they have an opportunity to independently see where V. Kuz'michev permits factual inexactitude, looseness of interpretation or simply intolerance of dissenters, which is impermissible in science. It was this fact which prompted us to reply to him publicly.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

CERTIFICATION OF MOSSR RAYON JOURNALISTS VIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Yevgeniy Blazhnov, PRAVDA special correspondent in the Moldavian SSR: "Be Sharper Pen and Thought! Notes on the Certification of Rayon Journalists"]

[Text] Journalists of the local newspaper OKTYABR met at the Ungeny party raykom on the day and hour that was prescribed beforehand. At the editorial office they had already long ago prepared for certifying their associates and for completely and thoroughly evaluating their professional qualifications and the creative and public activity of each member of the collective. The news concerning the fact that the certification commission would be working at the raykom and that it would be headed by First Secretary A. Delev introduced special significance into the expected procedure.

And now the commission has begun its work. Along with A. Delev there are M. Nika, a newspaper editor, Ye. Ginda, an instructor in the propaganda and agitation department of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and Docent A. Koval, party buro secretary of the journalism department at Kishinev University. The local journalists know all of them well; they visit often in the rayon.

A party meeting was held the day before at the editorial office and they approved the professional and creative job performance report for each associate at it. In this regard, special consideration was given to such journalist's qualities as the level of his ideological and political training, initiative, and knack for contact. The striving of a journalist to constantly study and analyze his own successes and failures also didn't escape attention.

Along with his job performance report, the commission studied publications and listened to the editor's opinion on what the public response was to the submitted newspaper materials. And only then was a detailed conversation with the journalist begun and one which was concluded by filling in the certification sheet. An evaluation of the editorial associate's work was contained in the concluding document and recommendations were given on the most advisable use of it in a newspaper. A mandatory feature of certification is a discussion of the results at open party meetings in the editorial offices.

Accordingly, seven certification commissions analyzed the entire journalistic corps of the republic's rayon newspapers. Although the work was on a large scale, it proceeded in a precise and organized manner; it was the result of good training. The agitation and propaganda department of the Moldavian CP Central Committee was engaged in it jointly with the republic's Union of Journalists and the journalism department of Kishinev University.

Certification enlivened the journalists' discussion periods in the party education network. But there is a necessity for constant creative training of editorial workers--only approximately 15 percent of them have a special journalism education.

The CPSU Central Committee decree on rayon and city newspapers made it incumbent upon party committees "to give special consideration to ideological and political training and to improving the occupational skill of journalists." Certification also provided a creative approach to solving this problem.

During the course of it, as a rule, it proved to be possible to discuss with people an entire range of questions that are vitally important for normal newspaper operations and for the interrelations of a party committee and an editorial office. And not only to discuss, but also to make a pressing decision in a practical manner.

So it happened, we'll say, with suggestions on a composition graphic model of a newspaper, on the contents of the basic work trends of an editorial office, and on a rubric system. And too, the assignments of associates to jobs that are more suitable to their qualifications and business-like qualities occurred more rapidly.

P. Petrik, secretary of the republic's CP Central Committee, notes: "Problems that are revealed by the commission usually have already been discussed at the next meeting of the raykom buro following certification. There proved to be an unexpectedly large number of vacancies in editorial offices, but raykoms didn't hasten to take personnel suggestions into consideration and they delayed discussing them. From case to case a number of party committees were interested in the concerns of a newspaper editor. A lack of coordination was detected in the system for paying fees. Party raykoms corrected the state of affairs in a practical manner in accordance with these questions. At the same time, a number of pressing questions were also designated for the propaganda and agitation department of the central committee. For example, it's required to define more precisely the structure of several editorial offices. And too, the time has come to legitimize those staff innovations that have appeared in editorial offices in response to the demands of life."

The certification commissions were thoroughly engaged in studying the best work practices of editorial offices. As a matter of fact, the certification organizers contemplated improving the work of the rayon press precisely on the basis of specific achievements of editorial offices. It was important to catch what were the resources of journalistic collectives in effectively disseminating the party's key ideas on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress, in accelerating scientific and technical progress, and in developing a new type of economic thinking.

Of course, during the course of certification, the reasons for an editorial office's unsuccessful work are studied too; unfinished work and oversights are revealed. The printing basis of publications is unequivocal--in some they swear by offset and they're also ready to introduce the latest achievements of technology, but others toil with hot typesetting and they work with obsolete equipment. The quality of photographs in the newspapers of Brichanskiy, Yedinetzkiy, Dubossarskiy and Grigoriopolskiy Rayons isn't high.

The republic's rayon press is bilingual and, therefore, there is a position of assistant dubbing editor in all editorial offices. Almost all certification commissions expressed criticism in terms of their operation. It turns out that the least consideration of all is being given to precisely this category of journalistic personnel both in zonal associations of editorial offices and in the occupational training system of newspaper workers. Translators for the rayon newspapers aren't being trained in the republic either. So that certification somewhat more precisely defines the curriculum of the Kishinev University journalism department, beginning this year special-purpose typesetting for a new specialization will be inaugurated here.

Moldavia's Union of Journalists plenum, which was held not long ago, also discussed certification results right along with other questions. The general opinion is that the large-scale, comprehensive evaluation of the journalistic corps was successful as a whole. It's necessary to summarize experience with caution and to carefully analyze results. The training that was begun for surveying personnel of large-circulation newspapers, and then of youth newspapers and journals, just must also create a coordinated republic certification system of various categories of editorial workers.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM: FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 7, 1985 (signed to press 27 Aug 85) pp 19-27

[Article by K. Vorobyev: "The Guiding Principle in the Organization and Activities of the CPSU and the Soviet State"]

[Text] Democratic centralism is one of the fundamental sociopolitical principles in the organization and activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state and in the production management system. It, as it were, permeates the entire process of the leadership of society and the administrative activities of the party, state and economic bodies. The essence of this principle is a combination of democracy, independence and initiative on the part of the workers, the election of party and soviet bodies from bottom to top and their reportability to the masses with centralization, that is, leadership from a single center, the subordination of the minority to the majority, discipline, the obligatoriness of the decisions of superior bodies for inferior ones and the subordination of particular interests to common interests.

V. I. Lenin described democratic centralism as centralism understood in a truly democratic sense. "We," he pointed out, "are in favor of democratic centralism. And it is essential to clearly understand how greatly democratic centralism differs, on the one hand, from bureaucratic centralism, and on the other, from anarchy" (PSS [Complete Collected Works], Vol 36, p 151).

Being profoundly based in the Marxist-Leninist teachings concerning the party of the working class and the socialist state, democratic socialism in the course of development of the party itself and in the process of the construction of the Soviet society, has assumed an ever-new content while the forms and methods of its implementation have been improved.

A qualitatively new stage in the development and concretization of democratic socialism has currently been set by the needs of accelerating economic and social development and improving our society's political system and by the tasks of broadening initiative and creative activity of the workers in the sphere of the national economy and its management, deepening democratic principles in production, strengthening centralized planning and legality and heightening people's control.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which defined the tasks of accelerating the nation's socioeconomic development emphasized that these cannot be carried out without a thorough revision of planning and management and the entire economic mechanism. "We should," pointed out the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, at a meeting of the Party Central Committee on the questions of scientific and technical progress (June 1985), "follow a policy of further strengthening and developing democratic centralism. A rise in the effectiveness of the centralized principle in management and planning, a significant broadening of economic independence and responsibility for the enterprises and associations and the active use of more flexible forms and methods of management, cost accounting, commodity-monetary relations and the entire arsenal of economic levers and incentives--this is the fundamental essence of the reform."

The party feels that the strategy of improving management consists presently in more fully utilizing the advantages of the socialist economic system and more quickly and consistently bringing production relationships into conformity with the growing development level of the productive forces, making maximum use of the procedures and means inherent to socialism for these purposes.

1

Democratic centralism, as a guideline or principle for the management of social processes, derives from the essence of the proletarian movement and the socialist transformation of society. In contrast to the class antagonistic presocialist formations, in particular bourgeois society, where the contradiction of democracy and centralism is exacerbated, under socialist conditions centralism and democracy comprise a dialectical unity. Here centralism operates as a democratic centralism relying on the free creativity of the masses and on the independence of the social organizations of the workers. Socialist centralism presupposes an organic combination of one-man management and collectivism, strong discipline with the conscious performance of one's duties by each worker.

In turn, socialist democracy can operate successfully for the common good and function correctly only under the conditions of centralism and the observance of uniform laws, moral standards and demands which are common for the entire country. Precisely in this instance, democracy will be socialist, actual and not formal.

Democracy is a class concept. In our country it, in being guided by the Communist Party for which the interests and well-being of the people comprise the higher goal of activity, completely serves the interests of the workers and the cause of creating a new society. The Leninist party has constantly emphasized that the improvement in democracy and the correct and full utilization of all forms of acquainting the Soviet people with managing state and society affairs are the most important task. This task has been bequeathed to us by Lenin and it has been constantly realized. Thus, in a socialist society democracy and the freedom of worker creativity operate as a form or manifestation of centralism in managing the social processes while centralism is an internal aspect or inseparable property of democracy.

Historically democratic centralism was formulated as a principle in the development, organization and activities of the revolutionary Marxist parties. The idea of this can be found in the very By-Laws of the League of Communists established by Marx and Engels (see K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 4, pp 524-529). The First International was organized and functioned on the principles of democratic centralism. The principle of democratic centralism gained full development in the organization and activities of the Bolshevik Party established by V. I. Lenin in Russia. The experience of Bolshevism considering the specific conditions has been employed in organizing Marxist-Leninist parties in all nations of the world.

Organized and operating on the Leninist principle of democratic centralism, the CPSU has been and remains the tested political leader of the Soviet people, the organizer and inspirer of all its labor accomplishments and victories. Thus democratic centralism has shown its vital force and permanent significance in all the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This guiding principle has become the rule for scientific management of socialist society. In our nation the objective and subjective bases have been formulated and are constantly being strengthened which make possible and necessary the consistent realization of the principle of democratic centralism. Among these are the economic, sociopolitical and spiritual-ideological bases.

Socialist public ownership of the means of production is the economic basis of democratic centralism. Understandably, with the rule of private property and the isolation of enterprises leading to production anarchy, competition and economic crises, it is impossible to manage the nation's economic life from a single center. But public ownership brings together into a single whole all the national economic sectors and unites the workers from different enterprises and institutions into a common socialist labor collective. Labor under socialist conditions becomes free, labor for oneself, and a person develops a new attitude toward it. The very essence of the socialist social system creates the necessary conditions for organically combining collective interest with personal interests. Socialism opened the path to a truly aware and interested involvement of the workers in the production process. Enterprise workers have broad economic rights and are the masters of social production. The social activeness of the workers and collectivism comprise a characteristic trait of socialist production relations.

The management reorganization being carried out by the party presupposes a broadening of the independence and responsibility of the enterprises, an encouraging of the initiative and creativity of the masses, and a maximum involvement of them in the elaboration, adopting and implementation of management decisions. As was pointed out at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in further developing the centralized principle in carrying out the strategic tasks, it is essential to move forward more boldly along the path of broadening the rights of enterprises and their independence, to introduce cost accounting and on this basis increase the responsibility and interest of the labor collectives in the end results of their work.

The economic experiment being carried out to broaden the rights of the industrial production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic

activities has shown, as was emphasized in the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Extensive Distribution of New Management Methods and Strengthening Their Impact on Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress," its viability and has shown great opportunities for increasing production efficiency and product quality. The introduction of the new management methods into practice represents an important step on the way to creating an integrated national economic management system which provides an organic unity of improved planning, greater effectiveness for the economic levers and incentives and improved organizational structure for management. The party sees a dependable key for a substantial acceleration in the nation's socioeconomic development in united efforts by the center and the field, the management bodies and the enterprises, in the diversity and elasticity of socialist management procedures and in the broad development of the labor activeness of the masses. In this context it is important to point out that in accord with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the spread of new management methods, there are significantly greater opportunities for the enterprises to employ the production development fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction.

Thus, under socialism, under the conditions of public ownership, there is a rational combination of centralism and democracy, a unified planning principle and initiative of the masses. The art of party leadership over society is, in relying on the Leninist principles of socialist management, to seek out and find those procedures and methods which would conform most to the specific conditions. Clearly, outside of democratic centralism the managing of the nation's modern, unified national economic complex is inconceivable. Large-scale production and a high level of concentration for material, financial and labor resources demand, Lenin taught, "an unconditional and strictest unity of will which directs the joint work of hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of people" (PSS, Vol 36, p 200).

The socioeconomic basis for the principle of democratic centralism is the union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, the sociopolitical unity of the Soviet society and the friendship of our nation's peoples. History has not known such solidarity of a multinational people of almost 300 million.

The coinciding of the fundamental interests of the classes, social strata, nations and nationalities of the USSR ensures a unity of will and aspirations for all society's members. The common state and national interests hold a leading place in the system of interests of the Soviet man; their consistent realization serves as a strong guarantee for the observance of the collective and personal interests of the citizens. This is why these act as the main incentives in the activities of the socialist personality. On this basis our society has gained an opportunity to control socioclass and nationality relationships and carry out a uniform social policy.

Sociopolitical relations under socialism provide an ever-broader independence and initiative for the labor collectives and the individual in carrying out the common tasks of national development. Social equality and social justice, being the most important traits of the Soviet social system, lie at the basis

of both centralism and democracy as two inseparable aspects of a single principle for managing a socialist society and all its life and activity.

The spiritual basis of democratic centralism is the dominant Marxist-Leninist ideology in a socialist society, the strong unity of the Soviet people which has come into being on the basis of this and spiritual culture which is diverse in terms of national forms, internationalist in spirit and character. Marxism-Leninism is the only scientific ideology in mankind's history which adequately reflects the objective course of world development. As the ideology of the working class, Marxism in a theoretical form expresses the fundamental interests of the proletariat which in this teaching has found its spiritual and ideological weapon in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world. Our party which itself arose on the ideological bases of Marxism has always viewed and presently considers as one of its main tasks the introduction of Marxist truth into the awareness of the working class and the indoctrinating of the workers in a spirit of the advanced, revolutionary ideology. On this basis, it presently mobilizes the masses to carry out the tasks of accelerating socioeconomic progress in Soviet society.

One of the conditions for realizing the principle of democratic centralism is the very dialectical materialistic method of Marxism. Materialistic dialectics, in formulating the most general laws in the development of objective reality and its cognition, directs the party and state cadres at a systematic and comprehensive analysis of social life and the management of its development, it cautions against one-sidedness in understanding and helps disclose real contradictions and see the ways for surmounting them. All of this gives us an opportunity in the general system of relationships to correctly determine the place and role of the principle of democratic centralism in the organization and management activities of the party and state.

2

The main factor for actually realizing the principle of democratic centralism and correctly combining democracy and centralism in the process of management is CPSU policy and party organizational and indoctrinational activities. In elaborating the strategic line for society's development, the party constantly keeps in mind the questions of further improving both forms of socialist democracy--representative and direct--which in an inseparable unity form the system for the socialist self-governing of the people.

The party has shown particular concern for the all-round development of direct democracy expressed in the direct participation of the masses in production management, in discussing the drafts of statewide laws, in monitoring the activities of the enterprise administration and the state apparatus and in resolving social problems. The control functions of the workers are exercised through the commissions of the soviets, the bodies of people's control and

various social organizations. This has become an inseparable part of the socialist self-government of the people.(1)

The entire course of social development urgently demands a rise in the creative and organizing role of the soviets and a strengthening of their responsibility for the state of affairs in each republic, oblast, in each city and village. As full masters of the entire commonweal, the soviets must instill order in what we have, provide the optimum use of the production and scientific-technical potentials and disclose and put into use the reserves for socioeconomic development.

One of the primary tasks of the soviets is to continue the search for concrete forms in providing an optimum combination of the sectorial and territorial management principles, to more actively resist the still occurring departmental ambitions and more closely coordinate the resolving of production and social questions.

Life suggests many notable ways for improving the relationships of the soviets with the enterprises and organizations located on their territory. For example, Riga successfully operates the "enterprise in the city" system which is based on precise economic calculations of the degree of participation of each plant and association in comprehensive development and their contribution to the social infrastructure. Also interesting is the attempt at introducing a system of single client or general designer and contractor as carried out in Donetsk, Yaroslavl, Tallinn and Murmansk. The use of such a system has a positive effect upon the rate of housing and civil construction and on improving its quality.

The labor collectives which are an essential element in the political system of Soviet society hold an important place in realizing the principle of democratic centralism. Article 8 of the USSR Constitution states: "The labor collectives participate in the discussion and resolution of state and social affairs, in the planning of production and social development, in the training and allocating of personnel, in discussing and resolving questions of managing enterprises and institutions, improving working and living conditions, the use of funds earmarked for production development as well as for sociocultural measures and material incentives."

A strengthening of the collectivist, democratic principles in Soviet society has brought about a need for a further improvement in the legal regulation of the activities of the labor collectives. The USSR Law "Governing Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in Managing the Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations" as adopted in 1983 has become that political instrument by which the party and state bodies plan on increasing the social and production activity of the workers and they see in this one of the important ways for the involvement of people in managing production and the affairs of society.

(1) For more detail on this see, in particular, the article by G. Barabashev "Direct Democracy in the System of the Socialist Self-Government of the People" published in the given issue of the journal.--Editors.

The 2-year experience of applying the Law Governing Labor Collectives shows their increased activity in the political and social life of our society. The realization of the provisions of the law has helped stabilize the labor collectives, to reduce personnel turnover and to raise the role of the production brigades. However, practice shows that the provisions of the law are still not fully utilized. Many party, trade union and Komsomol organizations as well as the enterprise administration have been slow in revising their activities in accord with the requirements of the Law Governing Labor Collectives and have restricted themselves to the customary, at times obsolete forms and methods of work. In taking managerial decisions they do not always consider the proposals of the workers and employees.

An extensive program for the actions of labor collectives in the management of enterprises, institutions and organizations was outlined at a conference of the CPSU Central Committee on the questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and in the recently approved Decree of the Party Central Committee "On the Work of the Kharkov Gorkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party Immobilizing the Labor Collectives to Carry Out the 1985 Plan and the Socialist Obligations to Work at Least 2 Days Using Saved Material Resources." A new indication of the party's concern for the development of democratic principles on the job is the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party, Trade Union and Komsomol Organizations and the Administration of the Minsk Automotive Plant of the Belavtomaz Production Association in Carrying Out the USSR Law 'Governing Labor Collectives and Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations'."

The party documents point to the need of fully utilizing the creative capabilities of the collectives for carrying out the most important task of achieving high indicators for labor productivity, the quality of the produced product, the consistent introduction of new management methods and strengthening thriftiness. The CPSU Central Committee has demanded effective participation by all workers in managing the affairs of the enterprises, the elimination of formalism and excessive organizing in holding worker meetings which should in fact express the will of the collective. It is important, the party documents point out, to increase the role of the permanent production meetings, the brigade councils and other bodies of collective management at the enterprises.

The party has constantly drawn the attention of the leading cadres and the ideological workers to the need of indoctrinating in all Soviet people an aware attitude toward the needs of socialist discipline. In this regard, we cannot help but recall the notion of V. I. Lenin that from the start of the socialist revolution "discipline should be created on completely new principles, a discipline of trust in the organization of the workers and poorest peasants, comradely discipline, a discipline of the greatest respect, a discipline of independence and initiative in the struggle" (PSS, Vol 36, p 500). This is the most profound essence of socialist discipline.

At present the CPSU is implementing important measures to further strengthen labor discipline in the nation. A number of decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU has been adopted on this question. In these the greatest possible strengthening of socialist

labor discipline is defined as the most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the economic and social development plans, for increasing national economic effectiveness, for raising the political and labor activeness of the masses and for further improving democracy. "A decisive turn of the national economy toward an acceleration in scientific and technical progress," commented Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, "is impossible without equally decisive measures to strengthen organization and order in all levels of production and management."

This line conforms to the fundamental interests of the people. Workers, kolkhoz members and all working people ardently approve of and support the party's measures to strengthen order in the nation. In their letters to the press organs, they express a readiness to do everything to carry out the party's decisions and describe what is being done in their labor collectives to strengthen discipline, to instill order on the job and combat drunkenness, wastefulness and the other antipodes of the socialist way of life.

3

In essentially reflecting the self-governing of the people, democratic centralism, as a most important principle in organizing our society's life, is realized differently under specific conditions. This is apparent primarily in the degree of combining centralism and democracy and their relationship in the actual realization of the given principle.

For instance, let us take the production sphere. The socialist state directs the national economy on the basis of a unified economic policy worked out collectively by the superior leadership bodies of the party and the nation. At the head of each enterprise stands a leader appointed from above who is personally responsible for carrying out the state plans and quotas. One-man leadership, the personal responsibility of the leader at present are a proven form of managing the production collective. However, this in no way contradicts the democratic principle or collectivism in the leadership of production and the life of the labor collective. The entire question is one of a reasonable combination of these two aspects of democratic centralism in the given sphere of social life.

In elaborating the theoretical questions of democratic centralism in economic management, V. I. Lenin emphasized the need of the sole responsibility of the leader for the enterprise's affairs. "...Under all circumstances, without exception," he wrote, "collectivism should be accompanied by the most delicate establishing of personal responsibility on the part of each person for a precisely defined question. Irresponsibility concealed by references to collectivism is the most dangerous evil..." (PSS, Vol 39, p 46). This Leninist thought is timely today. The party is struggling decisively against the turning of the collective discussion of one or another question into empty debates which is often employed by unconscientious workers for concealing their inactivity, thereby harming our cause.

Improving economic management is inconceivable without an improvement in the moral and psychological climate in the collectives, without creating a situation of overall smartness and reciprocal exactingness as well as the

greatest possible development of criticism and self-criticism. The principles of our democracy are incompatible with a conservatism of economic and managerial thinking or the ignoring of the initiative of the workers, their proposals and comments. The reliance of the leaders on the collective, the ability to combine one-man responsibility with the broad involvement of the workers and management and the joint elaboration of action programs with them are a major accelerator for progress.

At present, when we are carrying out the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, new, increased demands are being placed upon the leading party cadres and upon the party committees. They must encourage in every possible way a modern, innovative approach to socioeconomic, scientific-technical and ideological indoctrinational problems, they must deepen the understanding of the essence of the changes occurring by all the workers and increase the spirit of exactingness, self-criticalness and professionalism. At present, when specific-program planning, systems analysis of the arising problems, long-range calculations and the use of mathematical economics models and sociological methods have become a reality, in the management sphere we must not be guided by intuition or trial and error methods. The party has emphasized the need for the leading personnel to more quickly master management science, to psychologically adapt and develop the capacity to think and act in the new manner.

Presently widely known is the example of the Leningraders who have carried out the "Intensification-90" Program. Its aim is to bring about abrupt shifts in the development rate of the economy and scientific-technical progress and to raise labor productivity. The realization of this program is based upon the years-long positive experience existing in Leningrad for developing production. For example, the Svetlana Association, due to an optimum form of linking science with production, over a period of 20 years has increased product output by 16-fold with labor productivity rising by 11-fold with an increase in the number of employees of only 38 percent. The communists and the party organizations are the spirit of these glorious deeds.

Under the conditions of the growing social activity of the people and the growing importance of Marxist-Leninist theory in social practice, the leading role of the party has objectively grown. Naturally, this process is inseparable from the further development and expansion of socialist democracy. Both these processes are closely linked and are in an inseparable unity which is caused, in the first place, by the fact that the party is a model of a democratic organization in all its life and activity. Many standards of party life, including the principle of democratic centralism, have become an example for the state bodies and the social organizations of the workers. For this reason at present the increased role of the party in society and the deepening of intraparty democracy underlie the further improvement in the Soviet democratic system as a whole.

Secondly, the very development of democracy and the increased independence of the labor collectives have necessitated stronger party leadership over these processes, the directing of the people's activities at solving the key tasks of society's economic and social development as well as a strengthening of its defense capability. The party has constantly searched for new, evermore

effective ways for realizing the rule of the people and has worked to better utilize its practically tested forms.

The principle of democratic centralism is realized fully in the internal life of the party, in its organizational structure and in intraparty work. It resides in the very nature of a Marxist-Leninist party which must head the struggle of the working class and all the workers for the victory of communism, the most democratic, truly free, just and at the same time most organized social system.

In establishing a revolutionary party under the conditions of the Tsarist regime, Lenin pointed to the necessity for strict centralism in its activities and organizational structure. He struggled decisively against all and every manifestation of anarcho-syndicalism and ideological haziness in the party of the working class and for discipline and organization in its ranks. The leader of the proletariat and the working masses saw in this one of the main sources of the party's strength and the guarantee for the successes of its revolutionary activities. At the same time, Lenin emphasized that centralism in the party should be combined with broad democracy in internal party affairs.

The distinguishing features of intraparty life of the CPSU are broad discussion of the questions being worked out, fundamental criticism and self-criticism, publicizing of the activities of the leading party bodies, the active involvement of the communists in working out and discussing party policy and strict discipline in carrying out the adopted decisions. The current report and election campaign in the party has a special purpose and meaning as it precedes the 27th CPSU Congress and is viewed as a militant review of the party forces. At the meetings of communists and at the party conferences, a situation is created when in a Leninist manner, without false idealization the results are summed up of what has been done, positive experience is brought out bit by bit, shortcomings are revealed fearlessly and the ways are outlined for increasing production, for raising economic effectiveness and improving all our common cause. Undoubtedly, the judgments and proposals of the communists will be generalized, accumulated and considered in taking new party decisions and in realizing them.

The labor collectives are presently carrying out important tasks in endeavoring to fulfill as successfully as possible the quotas of 1985 and the five-year plan as a whole. At the same time they are seeking out new reserves for sharply increasing the growth rate of production in the 12th Five-Year Plan. Remarkable initiative has been shown by the collective of the AvtoVAZ [Volga Automotive Plant] Association which assumed the obligation of achieving higher indicators for accelerating scientific and technical progress, for the growth of production and its effectiveness in comparison with the control figures set for the association for the coming five-year plan.

This initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee has been supported at many of the nation's enterprises. Thus, the Petrozavodsk Machine Tool Building Plant, having received from its ministry a quota of increasing labor productivity by 25.3 percent, in the course of seeking out reserves found it possible to increase this effectiveness indicator to 32 percent. The workers

of the Uglich Timepiece Plant in Yaroslavl Oblast have given their word to increase labor productivity by 36-37 percent during the 12th Five-Year Plan and this is substantially higher than the control figure.

The Soviet people are providing all possible support for the party's policy of accelerating economic and social development, of increasing responsibility for the assigned job and for modernizing important aspects of society's life; they are reinforcing this with concrete labor deeds. This can be seen from the results of fulfilling the State Plan for the nation's economic and social development in the first half of 1985.

The Leninist principle of democratic centralism has withstood the test of time. Since the founding of the Communist Party and since the first days of the existence of the Soviet state, it has been and remains one of the main guiding ideas and organizing rules on the basis of which the life and activities of the CPSU and all Soviet society have been founded and presently are founded. This is its lasting significance. At present, the party is directing the leading cadres and all communists at the strict observance of the demands of democratic centralism in the practices of party and state development and in all spheres of social life.

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

'CONSUMERIST PSYCHOLOGY' AND 'CONSUMERIST IDEOLOGY' DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by V. Sokolov, docent at the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU Central Committee, on recent consumer trends noted by sociological surveys. With regard to some of these, he points out that "the practice of ideological education work requires that one differentiate between the concept of 'consumerist psychology' and 'consumerist ideology.' Consumerist psychology manifests itself primarily in 'thingism,' in the worship of material goods, generally in devoting limitless attention to consumer aspects of life." It is pointed out that "regular and patient educational and cultural work can impede this kind of psychological development. Consumerist ideology is more dangerous. Its content reflects the character of the future cultural orientation of the personality." It is noted that "consumerist ideology subjects the individual's relationship to possessions to a deformation; it also breeds ideas and principles alien to socialism and a system of values running counter to the socialist way of life."

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CULTURE

THEATERS TURN TO FOREIGN FILMS, BLAND OUTPUT OF GOXXINO BLAMED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Lyudmila Kasyanova, cand. artistic studies, under the heading: "Review of Letters; 'Behind the Posters': 'The Same Old Position:'"]

[Text] Before me are letters which were sent to the editors following the publication of the article, "Behind the Posters" (S.R., 14 July 85). Their authors take various positions. Many of them support the article, and cite new instances of the domination of low-grade films on our screens.

"We are still producing an awful lot of low-quality pictures--shallow, dull, and without much ideological content. And hundreds of thousands of rubles are spent on them," writes V.F. Burumov of Leningrad, a veteran of the war and of labor. V. Rusov, a young historian from Ivanovo, speaks out with passionate polemics against the monotony of the subject matter: "It's always the very same theme--the struggle with backward forms, with bureaucracy, and so on. It's either the chief engineer struggling with a backward director, or the other way around. Only the titles are changed; the essence is one and the same."

Even making allowances for the categorical nature of the statements of certain readers, one cannot but admit to their correctness on the whole. More than 300 films are made every year for the movies and TV; among them there are indisputable triumphs and genuine artistic discoveries. But most unfortunately, these are only isolated instances in the general flow of films. And that's why the time has come to hold a frank and principled discussion about our film-makers' responsibility for the quality of their motion pictures. At the same time, it is also necessary to discuss from a highly exacting position, just what the Soviet audience is seeing today from abroad.

With the passage of time, in the process of a society's development, the interests and spiritual needs of the audience naturally change. Art has to take this into consideration. One hears from various movie-goers that, "I want to be entertained at the movie theater; I want to relax." No doubt there's nothing bad about that; it's the natural desire of a mature, well-adjusted person, who is secure about his future. And that is why light comedy is so popular... You see for a number of years now we've been saying that our art requires heroic models, not stilted, artificially-produced positive characters, but genuine red-blooded heroes, the prototype of which is so generously provided in our real lives. However, today our screens are

filled much too often with wimpy and ambivalent, vacillating characters who are unsure of themselves. And the audience's nostalgia for a manly, energetic, strong-willed screen hero, the kind that would inspire a young person to "make a life for himself," for the most part remains unsatisfied.

"This year," writes V. Sergeyev, a teacher, "all winter long, the screens in Ufa have been showing foreign-made films, under the pretext of 'Films of the Past': 'Cleopatra,' 'Spartacus,' 'In Jazz There Are Only Girls,' and so on." And here is the quoted and most laconic letter from our mail: "If the hack film-makers try to vindicate themselves by saying that what you published in your article was an isolated instance, I'm sending you the following repertoire of films to testify to the truth of your article; these are the films which were shown 15-25 July in the city of Klia: 'The Scatter-brain,' 'A Dear Friend,' 'In Jazz There Are Only Girls,' 'Monster Island,' 'A Legal Marriage,' 'The World of the Pickervilles,' 'Don't Overlook,' and 'Baki'... Do they have a conscience? Respectfully, V.A. Khlebnikov."

Observations confirm that, in spite of the critical statements, as before there is a plethora of films being shown in our theaters which one would ordinarily call the commercial type. And the question naturally arises: Does the Glinka Film Organization always properly appreciate the negative ideological influence of these films?

And in order to answer this question, we must take a good hard look at what these films represent. The definition "commercial" itself is easy to explain: suitable for commerce and trade; in other words, it brings in good receipts. And that is why modern bourgeois cinematography has its own immutable laws in this regard. They are not striving for artistic invention here (always fraught with uncertainty), but they don't produce failures either (otherwise where will they get their income?); and therefore they prefer to take the well-trodden paths, quite openly exploiting what brings them success.

One views these films, as a rule, with ease; they are attractive, and they do not burden the minds of the subjects with complicated problems. Hence, apparently, our somewhat scornful tone in our conversation about commercial movies. What's there to talk about? It's relaxation; it's frivolous; it's amusement. Therefore they are hardly ever criticized. And what's the use.

But these productions, which are similar in theme, genre, and the time of the events, have a certain something in common--and, one would think, it is not an accidental trend. I'll call this "the background scenario." It consists of the components of everyday life; the particulars, the details--which have no direct influence on the topic, but which fulfill a very important function: they create the general atmosphere of screen life.

Let us try to analyze together this "background scenario" in several films, since it is precisely this that has the greatest weight in certain films. And unfortunately, it passed unnoticed by the officials at Glinka; or else they considerably close their eyes to it. We won't take an ordinary pathfinder. We shall take as an example the recent film, "The Celebration,"

with the splendid American comedy actor Jack Lemmon in the leading role. The plot of the picture is, as they say, found in the participation of the audience. A likeable, energetic man, who's not yet old, suddenly learns that he has a terminal illness. In his last remaining months of life he undertakes an attempt to find mutual understanding with his only son, whom he abandoned in childhood. Is it possible to conceive of a more touching situation?

Well, what about the "background scenario?" Scotty (the hero's name)--is a failure; he was not able to make his way in life. However, his unhappy fate did not prevent him from acquiring a luxurious apartment with a bar, a balustrade, antiques, and the like. Once or twice in the film we are reminded that the apartment belongs to his brother from Alaska. But this, you see, is in passing, and for an hour and half the screen shows in this way and that, the luxurious apartments where Scotty and his friends live a care-free life... "Do you have money for treatment?" asks the hero's ex-wife. Clearly he has no money. Nevertheless, later on we see a super-class hospital on the screen, a private ward with a TV, apparatus and the like; a staff of doctors, nurses, and candy-stripers, all ministering to poor Scotty...

And you see, there was another film awhile ago with the very same Jack Lemmon--"The Apartment." Its hero, a minor office worker, has "status." He has his own apartment, albeit a small one. In order to gain the favor of the bosses, he is forced to lend it to his chief for an assignation. The tired, thoroughly chilled man wanders around the cold streets, while his boss takes his pleasure in his apartment. In the film, "The Celebration," the actor creates the same image, as in "The Apartment," of a little man who in spite of all his adversities manages to preserve the bright qualities of his soul--kindness, and faith in people. But whereas one can find common features in the fate of both of these heroes, how striking is the change in the screen entourage of the life of a "little man." The insignificant, it would seem, details in a number of other trifles of the "background scenario" significantly change our impressions of the standard of living of a person in a bourgeois society.

We find similar bias on the part of the producers in such a film, for example, as "The Toy," with Pierre Richard in the leading role. The topic of this film purports to make a social statement, and at the same time calculates on active audience participation. And how! An unemployed journalist is forced to sell himself for the amusement of a little rich man. A very touching situation! In observing the upheavals of the complex relationships of the heroes, somehow one does not give a lot of thought to the fact that the screen life of this fascinating unemployed person, who has an apartment, a car, and elegant suits, is not as terrible as the mass information media tell us, as they show us the crowds of unfortunates at the labor exchanges.

One of the most popular themes of the commercial movies, which has been shown thousands of times in all its variations, is that of a kind of Cinderella; that is, a depiction of the life of an ordinary fellow or girl, who

has been raised to the bourgeois ideal of happiness--wealth or power. But whereas the fabulous Cinderella found happiness because she embodied the best qualities of humanity--she was kind, hard-working and selfless--the modern screen slovens have not been endowed with such brilliant qualities of the spirit. It would be improvident to promote honesty and hard work in the contemporary capitalist world, where people simply cannot find jobs.

Therefore, in the shining hour of the commercial film Cinderellas, his excellency, Fate, is presented. And here there are truly unlimited possibilities for an author's fantasies. This can be the football goalposts (in the film "A Blow to the Head"), a congenital character flaw ("The Unfortunates"), or plain chance ("The Scatterbrain Inspector"). The secret lies in the fact that in the end we have the opportunity to be happy for the hero. Whether he has joined the ranks of the chosen as the son-in-law of a millionaire, or whether he himself became wealthy, is no longer of any importance.

Indeed, the commercial films depict villas, yachts, bars and peignoirs on the scale of an ad campaign. And how sporty and elegant are the men! How alluring and sweet are the women! What passions there are here! What feelings! The heroes race around in cars, airplanes (frequently their own), and ships. They fight, they shoot, they rob and kill. But how easy it is, how spontaneous and neat! One can only envy them. And some people not only envy but imitate them. Such things do happen.

Is it by chance that commercial cinematography in the West is supported and cultivated in this manner? I think not. This outwardly inoffensive, attractive kind of modern motion picture, by virtue of its mass appeal and accessibility, is very definitely being utilized as a powerful propaganda tool and an advertisement for the bourgeois way of life. And our motion picture officials, who are employed at acquiring the rights to these pictures, ought to be more discerning in order to distinguish the good from the bad.

At the same time one forms the opinion that, in spite of the numerous articles in the press, including those in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, Goskino USSR takes the same old position, and as before opens the doors of our movie theaters wide to such commercial films. Moreover, such a policy has shaped among a certain portion of our viewers a feeling of sympathy and even approval of the situation which has come to pass. It is, they say, something inevitable; we just have to put up with it. "Practical experience has shown," writes B. Ilinskiy, "that without the poignant subjects and the adventures shown in foreign films the movie theaters would not be able to fulfill the plans handed down to them. And this situation requires them to purchase more and more new foreign films." You should read the letters from Yu. Sokolov of Penza, V. Shadrin of Vladivostok, and P. Stepanov of the town of Chapayev in Kostroma Oblast, in which they approve of the activity of the film lending service and the purchasing commissions, and you will be amazed. How did we learn to not only acquiesce to, but also approve of the moral collapse which has been inflicted on the people, and all the more so on our youth? Do we need the revenues, the mandatory fulfillment of all the state plans for this; are they not for people and for the sake of the people? What price will we pay for the moral degradation permitted here?

In this connection it is suitable to recall the quite recent speeches justifying the use of alcohol. There their basic argument also referred to the revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages. But whereas alcohol has an influence on the physical health of a person, mistakes in the area of motion picture art are capable of perverting a person's soul. And this is no less dangerous.

The thrust of our article boils down to the fact that all the work of the film-lending organizations with the viewers must be immediately reorganized everywhere. And here, in our opinion, the vital, creative spirit of the decisions of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum has not yet touched the work of the entire system of Goskino. Here, obviously, they are hoping for a calm and quiet life in the old fashion, and are not paying attention to the spiritual needs of the audience.

However, the audience, to judge from the mail, categorically does not share this feeling of contentment, and is actively speaking out in support of immediately improving the health of the entire sphere of spiritual life. Nor can one share the position of certain local party committees, who have not yet found the time and the opportunity to become urgently concerned with the most popular and the most accessible art form--the movies.

2006
G3U: 1807/71

CULTURE

REGULATIONS FOR ESTONIAN DISCOS DESCRIBED

Tallinn RAHVA MAAL in Estonian 8 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Toots Normann, Member of the Club Establishments and Folk Art Council, "About Discos"]

The advertisement for disco nights is in most cases concise: "Disco" (and a supplement, often: for those over eighteen years of age...under eighteen, etc.). Among the young, it is associated with an evening of dancing. However, when a trapezoid-shaped, obliquely raised natural slide is displayed to them at the site of the disco, they are deceived. The next time, they simply show up an hour later. From the point of view of the club's business, that kind of gimmick is highly inefficient. Dance discos have spread. All [of them], however, are expanding. New gimmicks are being sought to make disco nights more fascinating and interesting. Everything new and original is brought out for license inspection, where, unfortunately, for the most part, they cannot manage to be satisfied with what is offered. As a genre, disco has expanded in a very dispersed fashion. There are thematic disco designs for watching and listening, [some] try to produce and theatricalize, [others] display televisions (video disco), etc. I should dare state that these disco nights are everything but disco. Let us call establishments by names derived, after all, from the substance of the gimmick, from the subject matter. Let the thematic programs conceived for watching and listening, musical productions, and shows be prepared beforehand by those people who are capable -- who have learned the trade. Let the thematic program prepared beforehand or the drama suitable for a recreation night theme be mentioned; let the publicity page be written such that people know what they have to look forward to in the evening of recreation ahead. The dancing portion of the recreation night should be directed by a disk jockey or an ensemble. Let every shoe-maker stick to his own boot-tree!

The first disco in Estonia was established at the TRÜ club in 1974.

In February of 1977, the government offices involved in disco [regulation] issued a circular concerning provisional measures in the regulation of disco nights. There are detailed instructions in the circular [pertaining to] the licensing and taxation of discos, raising qualifications, and the regulation of disco nights.

In 1981, a disco statute came into force which has remained valid to this day in our republic. At the end of the same year, we had 57 licensed disk jockeys (Altogether, close to 80 participated in the examination.) Before long, all-republic disco days were organized in Kuopio, and likewise in Saaremaa, where they received the name "Lauremaa Juniper."

The disco skills examination was held in the last months of 1982. In 1983, the first permanent disco was established in the EPA area (not further identified) club, and shortly, in addition to that, the Keldama Culture House discotheque in Tallinn.

From October 1983 until March of 1984, an inspection of the discotheques was organized in the republic -- this time, in the context of an all-Union review.

In 1984, we had 63 disk jockeys and 8 permanent discotheques. As it turns out, the total number of discos has not changed considerably. The establishment of permanent discotheques has to be subsidized, since one undoubtedly gets better results in one's own discotheque, especially created for that [purpose]. Yet, the establishment of permanent discotheques is hindered by lack of space, the scarcity of technical installations, etc. Disk jockeys have permission to perform in different clubs, since unfortunately, dance music ensembles are not being kept on any longer in all clubs (they number 456). Our modest colony of disk jockeys is allowed to cover the different [clubs].

In the beginning years of expanding disco operation (1977-1980), disk jockeys were better. "Disco" was therefore disco in the correct sense of the word. In the students' reference work "ENEKE", the concept of disco is explained thus: independent or dance nights including an entertaining music recording show. An analogous description is given by the SDV youth music lexicon in the second edition. A discotheque is a building where records are collected and store. All who wish may listen to music of their liking there.

Who is a "disk jockey"? "ENEKE" explains, "Discos are directed by a disk jockey, who is a commentator, music critic, when needed, also a performer and producer." With these kinds of multifarious talents, disk jockeys are separate from us. The fact that the need to be an actor and a producer is arising among the majority of disk jockeys sets one to thinking. In the talents of disk jockeys suffice? People study years in [institutions of higher learning] to become music critics, actors and producers. Clearly, it is not necessary to demand so much of disk jockeys (the majority of them). [The people who] belong in the examination juries of the republic are primarily musical producers, choreographers. However, production and choreography are on a low level in amateur art. There is not a school for disk jockey preparation; training takes place in seminars or is selftaught. The prerequisites for a good disk jockey are a broad horizon, genuine understanding, to be in the know, world experience, an easy-going narration ability, musical [talent], and technical knowledge. A good disk jockey should have the right clothing, a pleasant, taken-care-of appearance; he should orient himself on issues of education and aesthetics. The disk jockey is, above all, an ideological director of youth. Through the medium of repertoire, he molds the young musicians' tastes.

Since so much is demanded from disk jockeys, it is clear that it is very difficult to be a disk jockey. The social and recreational abilities of disk jockeys are rather poor, at the same time, Rahvaloomig and Kutsuuri. Teadusliku Metoodikakeskus [Folk Art and Culture Work Scientific Methodology Center] have already had thirty years of experience in the preparation of social and recreation directors. The result of good team work between a schooled social director and a disk jockey would be a recreational night on an all-round level -- so that their cooperative form of work would be propagated by the club's employees.

Let us once again arrive at the truth that one form of disco, like the disco business, has become rather widely diffuse. The "game rules" of present disco have become very complicated and muddled. It is high time to take the disco industry back to its original setting and to elevate the accountability of culture workers for the cultivation of that genre.

Obviously, it would be necessary to regulate the republic's disk jockey and discotheque inspections annually. Surely, they should manage to examine the disco statute, likewise the tax code. Clearly, the everyday control of disco establishments leaves much to be desired. There is no doubt about the necessity [of such control]. Also, in this case, reserve work has to be improved.

Last year, school students displayed great interest in becoming disk jockeys. In the winter season of 1984/1985, through the medium of city and regional culture sectors, over sixty young disk jockeys appeared before the jury. Since the taste for music is first formed at school, our educational system must pay more attention to school disco.

13019/12955

CSO: 1815/5

CULTURE

60 YEARS OF UZBEK CINEMA MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by A. Turayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Cinematography, titled "In Harmony With Life" in which he reviews the history of Uzbek cinema and notes some problems currently facing the industry. Key events in Uzbek cinematic history included the evacuation of Russian and Ukrainian film studios to Tashkent and the formation of Uzbekfil'm Studio during the war. In the 1960's the quality of cinema changed with the addition of the latest technology and the training of Uzbekfil'm personnel at Center institutes. With increased skill they set about treating modern themes on film. However, both the number and the quality of films being produced are unsatisfactory. In recent years documentary and artistic filmmakers have been unable to create a work that accurately portrays the cotton farmer, or satisfactory works that help to understand the essence of the modern era and that propagandize the Soviet way of life. Leaders of Uzbekfil'm have failed to attract a broad circle of writers to the task of composing relevant, interesting, and absorbing works for the screen. /9604

WORK OF PURGED POET BATU PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SANATI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 7 a 200-word item titled "Our Desire of Desires" which states that recently a collection of poetry by the Uzbek poet Batu [Mahmud Khadiyev, 1904-1940] was published by the Gafur Gulam Publishing House. The volume is entitled "Zhelaniya Zhelanii" [Desire of Desires] and contains samples of the poet's work from the 1920's translated into Russian from Uzbek. The item concludes that the publication of this collection is evidence that "friends of Batu's work remember him with respect." /9604

CSO: 1830/146

SOCIAL ISSUES

CHANGES IN CORRECTIVE-LABOR, CRIMINAL LAW OUTLINED

USSR Code

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH
RUSPUBLIK in Russian No 39, 25 Sep 85 pp 612-613

[Decree No 715 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the Procedure of Applying the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Amending and Supplementing the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and the Fundamental Principles of Corrective-Labor Law of the USSR and the Union Republics"]

[Text] In compliance with the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Amending and Supplementing the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and the Fundamental Principles of Corrective-Labor Law of the USSR and the Union Republics" the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

1. To explain that the rules of sentencing convicts to imprisonment in the forms of corrective-labor institutions established by Article 23 of the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics, in the wording of the 2 April 1985 Ukase, are applied in relation to persons convicted after the Ukase went into effect.

Women sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for premeditated crimes indicated in Paragraph Three, Part Four, Article 23 of the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics, in the wording of the 2 April 1985 Ukase, serve their term in corrective-labor colony-settlements for persons committing premeditated crimes, irrespective of the prescribed term of punishment.

2. Women and men held in general-regimen corrective-labor colonies and sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for a term of over 5 years and to serving the term in general-regimen colonies for crimes committed due to imprudence are subject to transfer to corrective-labor colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence.

The following are not subject to transfer to such colonies:

1) Persons sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for a term of not more than 5 years for crimes committed due to imprudence, in relation to whom

imprisonment in general-regimen colonies was prescribed in accordance with Part Seven, Article 23 of the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and Union Republics;

2) persons sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for a term of not more than 10 years for crimes committed due to imprudence, if they had been serving their term in colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence but who were transferred to general-regimen colonies for rule violations, in the order established by USSR and union republic legislation;

3) persons sentenced for the first time to imprisonment, irrespective of the term of punishment for crimes committed due to imprudence, if they had been conditionally released from places of imprisonment in conjunction with mandatory labor at places determined by organs responsible for execution of the sentence, or who were transferred as a reward to colony-settlements, but who were returned, for rule violations, to corrective-labor colonies of the regimen which had been determined previously for them by the court, in the order established by USSR and union republic legislation.

3. Juveniles held in intensified-regimen educational-labor colonies who had been sentenced to a term of over 3 years for serious crimes and who had not served time in prison before are subject to transfer to general-regimen educational-labor colonies.

Convicted male juveniles who had been transferred from general-regimen educational-labor colonies to intensified-regimen educational-labor colonies in the order established by USSR and union republic legislation are not subject to transfer to such colonies.

4. The order of transferring convicts to general-regimen corrective-labor colony-settlements and educational-labor colonies is determined by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on approval of the USSR Procuracy. Transfer of convicts must be completed prior to 1 January 1986.

5. Paragraph 3, Article 44 of the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and Union Republics, in the wording of the 2 April 1985 Ukase, is applied to persons presently serving their term, irrespective of the duration of their sentence, except in cases indicated in Part Two of this article.

Determinations of the court on conditional early release from punishment or substitution of an unfinished term by a milder term, and equally on conditional release from places of imprisonment in conjunction with mandatory labor, made prior to 1 October 1985 in accordance with the existing legislation of the USSR and union republics but not executed are subject to execution. Petitions pertaining to these issues submitted to court but not examined prior to 1 October 1985 are subject to examination.

6. Part Four, Article 33 of the Fundamental Principles of Corrective-Labor Law of the USSR and Union Republics, in the wording of the 2 April 1985 Ukase, is applied to persons presently serving their term irrespective of the term of punishment, except in cases indicated in Part Two of this article.

Determinations of the court to transfer to corrective-labor colony-settlements persons who had firmly assumed the path of correction, made prior to 1 October 1985 in accordance with existing legislation of the USSR and the union republics but not executed, are subject to execution. Petitions pertaining to this issue submitted to the court but not examined prior to 1 October 1985 are subject to examination.

7. This Decree goes into effect simultaneously with the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Amending and Supplementing the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and the Fundamental Principles of Corrective-Labor Law of the USSR and the Union Republics."

Chairman, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, A. Gromyko
Secretary, Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, T. Menteshashvili

Moscow, The Kremlin, 17 September 1985
No 3226-XI

RSFSR Corrective Labor Code

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA ROSSIYSKOY FEDERATIVNOY SOIZIALISTICHESKOY RESPUBLIKI in Russian No 39, 26 Sep 85 pp 951-954

[Ukase No 1353 of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "On Amendments and Supplements to the RSFSR Corrective-Labor Code"]

[Text] In compliance with the 2 April 1985 Ukase of the USSR Soviet Presidium "On Amending and Supplementing the Fundamental Principles of Criminal Law of the USSR and the Union Republics and the Fundamental Principles of Corrective-Labor Law of the USSR and the Union Republics," the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

I. To make the following amendments and supplements to the RSFSR Corrective-Labor Code approved by the 18 December 1970 RSFSR Law (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA ROSSIYSKOY RSFSR, No 51, 1970, Article 1220; No 22, 1973, Article 491; No 12, 1977, Article 258; No 10, 1983, Article 319):

1. Parts Two and Three of Article 18 are to be worded as follows:

"Men sentenced to prison for the first time are held separately from persons who had served prison terms before, and men sentenced for the first time for crimes that are not serious are held separately from persons convicted for the first time for serious crimes; women and juveniles sentenced to prison are held separately in accordance with the rules foreseen by articles 62, 64, 75 and 76 of this Code.

"Persons convicted for especially dangerous state crimes, especially dangerous recidivists, and convicts with death sentences reduced to imprisonment by pardon or amnesty are held in isolation from other convicts and separately from each other. Convicted foreign citizens and persons without citizenship

are held as a rule separately from convicted citizens of the USSR. The following are held in different colony-settlements: convicts sent in accordance with a court sentence to colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence; convicts sent in accordance with a court sentence to colony-settlements for persons committing premeditated crimes; convicts transferred to colony-settlements for persons who have firmly assumed the path of correction, in the order foreseen by Article 51 of this Code."

2. In Article 24:

in Part Three, the words "two rubles" and "four rubles" are to be substituted correspondingly by the words "five rubles" and "seven rubles";

in Part Four, the words "fifteen rubles" are to be replaced by the words "twenty-five rubles."

3. In Part One, Article 26¹ the words "colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence, colony-settlements" are to be substituted by the words "colony-settlements of all types."

4. In Part Three, Article 38, the words "in corrective-labor colony-settlements and" are to be deleted.

5. In Part Three, Article 39, the words "in corrective-labor colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence and in corrective-labor colony-settlements" are to be substituted by the words "in corrective-labor colony-settlements of all types."

6. In Article 51:

in Paragraph Eight, Part One, the words "up to two rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to three rubles";

Paragraph Four, Part Two is to be worded as follows:

"...from general-, intensified- and strict-regimen corrective-labor colonies to a colony-settlement for persons who have firmly assumed the path of correction--after serving not less than one-third of the term of punishment; convicts listed in Part Six, Article 53 and paragraphs 3, 5 and 6, Article 53¹ of the RSFSR Criminal Code--after serving not less than two-thirds of the prescribed term of punishment";

following Part Two, the article is to be supplemented by a new part with the following content:

"The following are not subject to transfer to a colony-settlement for persons who have firmly assumed the path of correction;

"especially dangerous recidivists;

"persons convicted for especially dangerous state crimes;

"persons whose death sentence is reduced to imprisonment by way of pardon or amnesty;

"persons who, in addition to being sentenced for a crime, are sentenced to compulsory treatment for alcoholism or narcotic addiction, and who had not undergone the complete course of treatment of venereal disease";

Part Three is to be renumbered as Part Four.

7. Part Four, Article 53, is to be supplemented following the words "who had committed crimes due to imprudence" by the words "and persons convicted for premeditated crimes and who are sent to colony-settlements for persons committing premeditated crimes."

8. Article 61 is to be written in the following wording:

"Article 61. The Forms of Corrective-Labor Colonies

"Corrective-labor colonies are divided into colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence, colony-settlements for persons committing premeditated crimes, colony-settlements for persons who have firmly assumed the path of correction, and general-regimen, intensified-regimen, strict-regimen and special-regimen colonies."

9. In Article 62:

in Part One, the words "persons sentenced to imprisonment for the first time for a term of not over three years for serious crimes" are to be substituted by the words "besides persons sentenced for the crimes indicated in Paragraph Three, Part Four, Article 24 of the RSFSR Criminal Code";

in Paragraph Three, Part Three, the words "up to seven rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to ten rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Four, the words "four rubles" are to be substituted by the words "eight rubles."

10. In Article 63:

in Part One, the words "for a term of more than three years" are to be deleted; in Paragraph Three, Part Three, the words "up to six rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to ten rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Four, the words "three rubles" are to be substituted by the words "seven rubles."

11. In Article 64:

in Paragraph Three, Part Three, the words "up to five rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to eight rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Four, the words "two rubles" are to be substituted by the words "six rubles."

12. In Article 65:

in Paragraph Three, Part Two, the words "up to four rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to seven rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Three, the words "one ruble" are to be substituted by the words "five rubles."

13. In Article 66:

Part One is to be written in the following wording:

"Persons convicted to imprisonment for the first time for crimes committed due to imprudence serve their term in corrective-labor colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence; persons convicted to imprisonment for the first time for crimes indicated in Paragraph Three, Part Four, Article 24 of the RSFSR Criminal Code serve their term in colony-settlements for persons committing premeditated crimes, and persons transferred to colony-settlements for persons who have firmly assumed the path of correction in the order foreseen by Article 51 of this Code from general-, intensified- and strict-regimen colonies serve their term in these colonies";

Paragraph One, Part Two is to be written in the following wording:

"In corrective-labor colony-settlements of all types, convicts:";

in Part Three, the words "who had served their term in colony-settlements for persons committing crimes due to imprudence, and convicts who had served their term in colony-settlements to which they had been transferred in the order foreseen by Article 51 of this Code" are to be substituted by the words "who had served their term in colony-settlements of all types."

14. In Article 69:

in Paragraph Two, Part Four, the words "up to three rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to five rubles";

in Part Three, the words "one ruble" are to be substituted by the words "three rubles."

15. In Paragraph Two, Part Four, Article 70, the words "up to two rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to three rubles."

16. In Article 75:

Part One is to be written in the following wording:

"Male juveniles convicted to imprisonment for the first time serve their term in general-regimen educational-labor colonies; moreover persons convicted for crimes that are not serious are held separately from persons convicted for serious crimes; all juvenile female convicts also serve their term in general-regimen educational-labor colonies";

in Paragraph Three, Part Three, the words "up to seven rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to ten rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Four, the words "three rubles" are to be substituted by the words "seven rubles."

17. In Article 76:

in Part One, the words "convicted to imprisonment for a term of over three years for serious crimes" are to be deleted;

in Paragraph Three, Part Two, the words "up to five rubles" are to be substituted by the words "up to eight rubles";

in Paragraph Two, Part Three, the words "two rubles" are to be substituted by the words "six rubles."

18. In Part One, Article 77, the words "are transferred" are to be substituted by the words "who have not assumed the path of correction may be transferred."

19. In Part One, Article 78, the words "may be left" are substituted by the words "remain as a rule."

20. In Article 78¹:

following the words "concerning travel to the place of work," Part One is to be supplemented by the words "Persons sentenced conditionally to imprisonment and mandatory labor and who are kept under guard are released from investigatory isolation when the sentence assumes the force of law. The administration of investigatory isolation serves the convict the order for travel to the place of work";

the first sentence in Part Two is to be written in the following wording:

"With regard for the personality of the offender and other circumstances of the case, the court may send, to the place of work and in the order established for persons convicted to imprisonment, a conditionally sentenced person to whom mandatory labor is prescribed and who is being held under guard at the moment the sentence assumes the force of law."

II. This Ukase is to go into effect as of 1 October 1985.

Chairman, Presidium, RSFSR Supreme Soviet, V. Orlov
Secretary, Presidium, RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Kh. Neshkov

Moscow, 18 September 1985

11004

CSO: 1830/39

SOCIAL ISSUES

CITIZENS WARNED OF LINKS BETWEEN ALCOHOL, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by E. Feyzullayev, psychiatrist: "Permit Me To Blame..."]

[Text] "...Being in an inebriated state, he stole...assaulted...caused serious corporeal injury...killed...."

Frequently, very frequently, investigators and judges, prosecutors and lawyers, expert physicians and co-workers from the corrective labor institutions encounter these familiar words in criminal cases, in writs of arrest, court rulings and sentences.

"Being in an inebriated state...." What is this, an accidental coincidence? Circumstances which have little bearing on the crime committed? A regular pattern? Let us endeavor to figure this out together.

Crime and alcoholism are linked by the closest ties. A person commits a crime having sometimes consumed the required dose for "bravery and getting in the mood" or commits a crime for the sake of alcohol. A person becomes a criminal because he loses everything human as a consequence of protracted alcohol consumption. This we see, understand and know but this is not seen, understood or known by the sick person himself or the simple drunk. It is said that society suffers but certainly society is not something abstract, society consists of you and me.

In a person who has consumed alcohol, the first grams of the drink disrupt control over the brain's conscious activity over the subconscious. The higher the dose and the longer the period of intoxication the deeper the stage of the illness. Recall a drunken person. He loses control over what he says ("what a sober person has in mind the drunk has on his tongue") and he is unnaturally lively. Subsequently, the more equilibrium, walking and coordination of movements are upset. A drunk insults people and control is lost, a drunk sleeps in the street and control is again lost, and a drunk commits numerous foolish acts which he will regret tomorrow and control is lost. It is all well and good when such loss of control ends in minor misfortunes and unpleasantnesses but in life, unfortunately, more terrible things also occur and often irreparable ones.

Emotions are inherent to people and these may include benevolence and envy, kindness and evil, happiness and bitterness, boldness and fear. In our normal state we are fully able to control our emotions. In this we are aided by conscious mental activity. But in a state of intoxication, when control is lost, these feelings, independently of a person, are hypertrophied to such a degree that they break free and it is they and not consciousness which control a person's further actions. Here is where "anger outraces the human mind." A person begins to make up with yesterday's enemies, is "ready to give his last dime," and "ready" for self-sacrifice.... This looks pitiful, stupid and laughable and unfortunately is still harmless for persons around.

But quite often during a period of intoxication, far from blameless emotions get the upper hand such as maliciousness, aggressiveness, an old insult, envy and emotional imbalance. And then in the drunk thoughts begin to appear and form which are just a very small step from crime. Many drinkers are certain that in a state of intoxication their thoughts and feelings are exacerbated but this is far from the case; actually they are "exposed," but what is exposed is impropriety and the criminal. This is one of the examples when crimes are committed by surprise, unexpected and often externally incomprehensible.

A certain S., a person with a higher education, by nature gentle, tactful, somewhat timid but rather frequently a consumer of alcoholic beverages, surrendered to the extended persuasion and stopped to "wash down" a bonus, and when, already drinking his fill, he decided to leave, he heard the laughter of his comrades ("you are under your wife's thumb"). And he stopped again, but, reaching home, embittered by his "weakness," he hit his wife in the head and as a result of this she was blinded. "The gentlest sort...wouldn't hurt a fly...who could have thought it...we can't believe it...." This was the bewildered response of persons around and statements about the one who himself least of all expected such a crime from himself. There were belated regrets, there was the reviling of alcohol but the crime had already been committed. And it was committed not by a sick person suffering from chronic alcoholism but a generally healthy person in a state of ordinary alcoholic intoxication.

But crimes are also committed by persons sick with alcoholic psychosis usually accompanied by raving, hallucinations and a disruption of conscience. And this is the basis for different crimes directed both against others as well as against oneself (suicides, self-injury).

Here is now one of the sick persons who committed a crime in a state of an alcoholic psychosis described his condition:

"I arrived home, but no one was there. Suddenly I heard from the next room the laughing, nappy voice of my wife and then the voice of a man: 'We tricked him easily.' I rushed there but the door was locked. I went back, seized an axe, broke down the door but no one was there. My wife's voice now came from a locked cupboard, I broke it to bits but again there was no one, and now the voice was coming from beneath the floor. I began to chop up the floor, but then someone tried to hold my arm (neighbors attracted by the noise tried to stop him, not realizing what the matter was), and without looking, I struck

with the axe and heard a cry. I don't remember what happened in the hospital...."

Severe crimes are also committed during states which are called pathologic intoxication. This develops in persons who are physically and mentally tired, weakened, or who have suffered somatic illnesses or injury to the brain. Such intoxication can occur after the consumption of very small doses of alcohol, even after a single drink. In the actions of a person who suffers from pathological intoxication there appear unmotivated aggressive and destructive tendencies which often end in disaster. Coming to, the sick person looks at what he has done with bewilderment and cannot understand, recall or believe that all of this was committed by him in the not distant past, just several hours previously.

A separate word must be said about the crimes committed by persons who are in the last stages of the disease, by persons in whom there has occurred or is about to occur alcoholic degradation and an alcoholic disintegration of what comprises the human essence. The range of their "activity" is broad from theft and the selling of the most essential in the family to murder for just one purpose of acquiring several rubles for alcohol.

At present, when the struggle against alcoholism is assuming a nationwide scope, it is essential to make each citizen fully aware of the terrifying statistics of this illness. Thus, according to the data of the WHO (World Health Organization), up to 6 percent of the persons who consume alcoholic beverages (and there are more among the working-age population), suffer from chronic alcoholism. From 65 to 82 percent of the crime (according to the data of various authors) are committed in a state of alcoholic intoxication or are provoked by alcohol, while particularly dangerous crimes comprise 90-95 percent of all cases.

Examples and figures have been given for crimes committed under the direct effect of alcohol. But how many crimes can be laid at its door indirectly, when it is not apparently involved!

No one would permit a driver or pilot to take a trip if he has consumed alcohol even a day or two before work. The life of others is in their hands. But any better is the worker, employee, manager or leader who abuses alcohol off the job and is tortured by a constant desire for the hair of the dog that bit him during working hours or who is often at work with a hangover. Let us not even raise the question of the lost man-hours or man-days but rather give some thought to how their criminal negligence, unfitness for the job, connivance, abuse of one's position and thousands of other failings of the drunken and overhung state nullify the work of hundreds and thousands of persons and how many people have their mood poisoned and their energies wrecked.

You and I fail to receive certain goods, we are poorly served, we are insulted on the street and we live in a new house which already needs repairs. This often happens not because there is no possibility of producing a scarce good, meeting politely or building a normal house. This can also happen because there has been a break at a certain link, someone with a hangover has not

shown up for work, someone who had drunk too much "signed" a document, a drunk produced shoddy goods and someone before the procedure of accepting the building from the construction workers imbibed too much. For these "silent" drunken crimes we pay, we pay with our health, nerves, money and time.

A person is unemployed, each day drinking with his boon companions and sinking lower and lower to the "bottom." The long-suffering wife cannot and is embarrassed to explain that there is nowhere she can live separately or she would have long since left, while the downtrodden and distressed children with constantly frightened eyes cannot complain, they are still unable and cannot understand what is happening and they do not see why they should be cared for by strange aunts and grandfathers and not their own father. The parents who have long since lost any influence over the son bear the grief in their heart silently least it should burst. How can these "silent" and legally unpunishable crimes be punished?

"He is quiet," say the neighbors. "There have not been any complaints received about him," confirms the district police inspector. "We do not have the right to treat him by force," say the doctors shrugging their shoulders. And everything is met with a tacit outside pity as externally everything is fine.

In the fight against crimes committed against a background of alcoholism, after the approval of the party and government decrees on the combating of drunkenness and alcoholism, noticeable quantitative and qualitative shifts have occurred, but in our clashes with reality it is clear that we are still not working at full strength. The internal affairs bodies, the physicians treating alcoholics, the public and many others have not made sufficiently full use of the existing opportunities and in their work there is often a good deal of formalism, stereotypes and inertia.

Crimes are called an illness of society and, as in medicine, it is easier to prevent this illness than treat it. This is a generally recognized truth but as yet it has not been adopted as the basis for action.

It is essential to find new, more effective methods of persuasion. For example, why not show more often on television demonstrative court trials with the involvement of a physician who treats alcoholism or a psychiatrist who in parallel with the court shows the blame of alcohol? Why not show on television the persons being treated in the therapeutic-labor preventoria? Is it not time to more widely apply measures against malicious alcoholics? Frequently they are long subjected to compulsory treatment but without any result. In the practice of a physician treating alcoholics there are instances when five or six times a year he will treat the same patient and treatment in a hospital does no good. It would be possible to send them to the therapeutic-labor preventoria in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, but due to the abundance of documents required, officials are unwilling to do this. Possibly it makes sense to simplify this procedure?

One other vulnerable aspect in the program of combating alcoholism. At present, the sale of alcoholic beverages is being severely restricted as well as the possibility of their unrestricted consumption in public places. But as

yet little is offered in their place. Our public dining is making little effort to please the public with all sorts of diverse tasty dishes and good nonalcoholic beverages. We feel that we should much more quickly extend the network of cozy cafes, cocktail bars and so forth. We should more quickly expand the network of recreational centers, sports facilities, and involve the masses of people, particularly the youth, in physical culture exercises.

It is well known that "nature does not tolerate a vacuum." But in the given instance the "vacuum" threatens to be filled with new diversions and far from innocent activities for a certain portion of the people. This must not be allowed.

10272

CSO: 1830/45

SOCIAL ISSUES

RESULTS OF UKSSR ANTIALCOHOL MEDIA CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by V. Menshun: "To the Heart of the Matter: A Survey of the Press"]

[Text] All of the republic's newspapers are constantly reminding their readers what must be done to eliminate drunkenness, including both propaganda and educational efforts, as well as measures of an economic, organizational, and legal nature. It is difficult to find an edition which does not subject those inclined to the wine glass to the sharpest criticism and which does not report in detail the work of party organizations, local soviets of peoples deputies, and labor collectives to carry out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism."

During the initial period after this document was published, a sort of journalistic "boom" occurred: Everyone rushed to write about it, to publicize it. A number of publications have already carried 50 or more articles on antialcohol themes. What has been the quality of these published materials, their public response, their effectiveness? The city newspapers PRAPOR KOMUNIZMU (Kiev) and VECHERNYAYA ODESSA, the oblast papers DESNYAN'SKA PRAVDA (Chernigor), ZORYA POLTAVSHCHYNY, L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA, and others have very ably taken part in publicizing this important theme. In their publications they have been able to raise the essence of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism to the level of a social problem of great political importance, as is required by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

In their experience, attention is first of all attracted by their ability (with the help of workers from law enforcement organs and medical institutions) to broadly explain legislation aimed at fighting drunkenness as well as the negative effects of alcoholic beverages on the present and future generations.

Thus, Kiev City Procurator V. Gaydamsak, Senior Justice Counselor I. Klimenko, the chief of the Darnitskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs A. Mechtayev, the deputy head of the public health department in the city executive committee V. Didychenko, and other qualified authors have appeared in the newspaper PRAPOR KOMUNIZMU. DESNYAN'SKA PRAVDA printed a convincing article by Professor I. Fesenko, department head at the Chernigov Pedagogical Institute.

The word of workers and collective farmers carries heavy weight. Citing specific and convincing actual examples, they urge decisive eradication of the bane of alcohol, which leads to breakdowns in discipline, works against labor productivity and quality, undermines health, and destroys family life.

By publishing numerous letters and correspondence from party and worker meetings and from village assemblies, the press has demonstrated the full support of working people for party and government decisions aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism.

It is necessary to struggle consistently, in an organized manner, and together for a healthy way of life. L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA is uncovering instructive examples of such work and is reporting them in an interesting way in its pages. The paper is also publishing sharp satirical articles, commentaries, and materials from journalistic "raid" investigations.

The endeavor of journalists to explain the mechanics of reorganizing public catering and food industry enterprises with the aim of reducing production of alcohol and increasing output of nonalcoholic beverages is praiseworthy. We note that the article "Winery Converted into Juice Plant" (CHORNOMORS'KA KOMUNA) not only shows the course and results of such reorganization, but also calls the attention of the UkSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry to problems which are hindering further progress in this work. L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA has come out with interesting materials from the same perspective.

The Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast newspaper PRIKARPATS'KA PRAVDA has reported how, instead of fortified wines (which until recently comprised 42 percent of gross production), the Kalush Food Products Factory has increased output of confectionary products and is using grape husks to make fruit powders.

D'FSNYAN'SKA PRAVDA, in an article entitled "A New Line in Operation," described the experience of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress at the Chernigov Desna brewery, which has been retooled into an enterprise for the production of mineral waters, and in an interview article entitled "Instead of Spirits" reported how they are regulating the sale of alcohol and beer in the oblast center.

It is commendable that papers are actively using mass "raid" investigations to check on trade and public catering enterprises, transportation, housing, and rest facilities. In particular, the "raids" of VECHERNYAYA ODESSA ("An Intoxicating Addition," "In the Plan and in the Restaurant," and "Black Coffee") and of ZORYA POLTAVSHCHYNY ("It is Not Easy to be a Passenger" and "File It and Forget It") etc., have received a good response.

Articles have also appeared concerning the quality of ideological work in this direction. VECHERNYAYA ODESSA, for example, analyzed the level to which the city's large-circulation newspapers are using their pages to publicize the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and, in an article entitled "Lecturer's Word," revealed the strong and weak aspects of the work of the Primorskiy Rayon organization of the "Znaniye" society in carrying out antialcohol propaganda.

The Ternopol Oblast paper VIL'NE ZHYTTYA has printed a survey of regional press publications and a review of a book on the antialcohol theme. Also commendable is the fact that the paper is publicizing the struggle against drunkenness in close connection with problems of organizing meaningful leisure and rest and is reporting on the work of clubs and houses of culture, museums, parks, stadiums, and sports fields.

Temperance societies have attracted the attention of ZORYA POLTAVSHCHYNY. In an article entitled "An Old Tradition," the newspaper has familiarized its readers with their structure, operating methods, and ability to counteract individual personal weakness for wine and vodka.

We cannot remain silent about failings. Unfortunately, some publications have turned out to be playing what might be termed the role of short-distance runners. If during May and June they carried materials about the fight against drunkenness in almost every edition, then in July the ardor of the newsmen cooled somewhat. Moreover, no qualitative improvements took place. Thus, in the seven editions of VECHIRNYI KHARKOV during the period from 10 to 17 July, there was not a single item concerning the fight against drunkenness. And materials that were published during that month were limited mainly to humorous stories from the lives of drinkers and drunks (the rubric "Oh, oh. Topsy, topsy." itself fostered a lighthearted perception). The intervals between materials on antialcohol themes are also growing longer in the oblast papers KRASNOYE ZNAMYA and SOTSIALISTYCHNA KHARKIVSHCHYNA. These (and other) publications are very timidly setting about reporting on reorganization of the food industry and the improved operation of trade in accordance with the demands of the day.

It would seem that the "explanatory" period of organizing fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree is already past. To write merely about the harmfulness of drunkenness is now clearly not enough. It is necessary to go to the heart of the matter, to report on the coordination and content of the efforts of party and government organs and public organizations in the practical struggle for a more healthy way of life and to show objectively the work of public health, cultural-education institutions, and points for the defense of public order.

It should be noted that successful articles are already appearing along these lines. We can refer, for example, to the interesting series of presentations on work with adolescents in their homes which appeared in VECHERNYAYA ODESSA. However, the editors of some publications still have not worked out a well-defined, all-embracing, systematic approach to publicizing antialcohol themes.

Information is rarely published about measures taken in the countryside following press reports. It would be an appropriate time also to turn attention to decisions concerning the fight against drunkenness which have been reached at meetings of village assemblies--how are they being implemented?

In a word, the republic's journalists have much work ahead of them, which demands both a broad and an in-depth comprehension of problems. And it must be carried out aggressively, competently, and persuasively.

SOCIAL ISSUES

MEASURES AGAINST HOME-DISTILLED VODKA, ALCOHOLIC PREPARATIONS

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 31, 30 Jul 85 p 8

[Article in form of answer by V. Yevstigneyev and G. Valyuzhenich to question posed by N. Lvov of the city of Rybnoye, Ryazan Oblast]

[Text] The campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism has now been stepped up in our country.

As part of this, what measures are being taken against home distilling?

Probably everyone understands what tremendous harm is caused by home distilling.

Because of the poisonous contaminants in them, home-distilled spirits are dangerous to a person's health. People who regularly drink such home brew risk becoming chronic alcoholics in a short time. Moreover, medical experience attests to by no means isolated cases of people dying as a result of acute poisoning by this potion.

The material loss from home distilling also is great. Thousands of tons of sugar, grain, potato and other agricultural products are used up with no benefit.

Finally, for some people the making and the selling of home brew are a source of unearned income that makes possible a parasitic existence.

It should be pointed out that the production of strong homemade beverages grows, as a rule, when any governmental restrictions are imposed on the sale of wine and spirits. For example, in the U.S.A. in the 20's and 30's the "dry law" was introduced. This situation gave rise to a steady boom in home distilling, and private entrepreneurs took matters into their own hands and built up a whole industry for production of this poison. As a result, drunkenness and alcoholism increased sharply in the country. For this reason the sickness rate and the number of accidents increased sevenfold.

The government was not able to cope with the underworld that made huge profits from the sale of the product. There was no remedy other than to repeal the "dry law."

In our country there is no basis for such a large enterprise. Nevertheless, instances of home distilling are still encountered fairly often, especially in rural areas.

A most relentless battle is being waged against this phenomenon in our country. The problem is being dealt with in an integrated and carefully planned manner. Legislation provides for strict punitive measures in this field.

Thus Article 158 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR states that the making and storing of home-distilled spirits and other strong homemade beverages as well as home distilling apparatus, without intent to sell, is punishable by correctional work for a period of up to two years or by a fine of up to 300 rubles. The same acts if repeated are punishable by imprisonment or correctional work for a period of up to two years.

Persons who engage in the sale of these beverages bear a heavier responsibility. They can be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of from one to three years with or without confiscation of their property. Repeat offenses are punished by imprisonment for from three to five years with or without confiscation of their property.

A recently adopted decree concerning the intensification of the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism also provides for punishment of persons obtaining home-distilled spirits, chacha and other similar homemade beverages, in the form of a fine of from 30 to 100 rubles.

The practical success of the fight against home distilling depends to a large degree on the work of the rural and community soviets, the ispolkoms, the permanent commissions on socialist law and preservation of public order and also the district police inspectors.

As the result of the active work of soviets, for example, in the Ukraine, in many villages home distilling has been practically eliminated.

In the Irshavskiy Rayon of the Transcarpathian Oblast the rayispolkom makes effective use of rural gatherings in the struggle against home distilling. Leaders of the law enforcement entities of the rayon appear before the populace. Using materials from local judicial and investigative work, they convincingly demonstrate the harmfulness and serious consequences of home distilling.

In many places the ispolkoms of the soviets arrange traveling sessions of the people's courts for matters concerning home distilling. These proceedings play a substantial role in the prevention of such crimes.

The available experience shows that success in the struggle against home distilling is achieved where the convincing word and the force of the law are skillfully combined.

12490

276: 1800/16

SOCIAL ISSUES

UZBEK EDUCATION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW SCHOOL YEAR PLANS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by A. Prolov, Uzbek SSR deputy minister of education, titled "The New Flourishing of People's Education" in which he states that the school reform requires taking an approach to education that keeps scientific and technological progress in view. A major provision of school reform is to provide education to 6-year-olds. The ministry has produced a manual on methodology that incorporates forms and methods applicable to this youngest group. Last year 64 classes were formed for teaching 6-year-olds and this year 200 more will be opened, all of them to be taught in Russian. The experience gained from these classes will be used to open more classes and train teachers beginning in 1986. Admitting 6-year-olds into school is a problem that requires the constant concern of leaders of education organs and teachers in creating the proper conditions for them. In another area information courses are being introduced into school programs this year, and are expected to play an important role in facilitating the learning of computer technology. Measures are also being taken to improve conditions for the study of Russian, including the opening of new offices with modern equipment. However, there are still shortcomings in this area. Russian language teaching remains poorly organized in rural public education schools. A number of teachers give general lessons in the language, but neglect conversational exercises. The school reform has made fluency in Russian a criterion for completing secondary school. Steps must be taken to improve the teaching of this great language, which serves as the vehicle for reading masterpieces of world civilization. /9604

TASHKENT UNIVERSITY RECTOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by S. Sirojiddinov, rector of Tashkent State University, titled "The Grand University" in which he emphasizes the importance of training cadres capable of doing scientific research that benefits the development of the national economy. Although the volume of research at the university doubled in the 11th 5-Year Plan its productivity was not always high. University researchers discover new things but few of these discoveries are introduced into production. Steps are being taken to strengthen ties between scientific research programs and production enterprises, and to involve students more actively in research throughout their study careers. Such research capability is

especially necessary for future engineers, agronomists, pedagogs, and doctors. In the last 5 years the university has taken various organizational steps to satisfy the requirement for cadres in various fields by opening a college of philosophy and economics, forming eight new departments, and initiating programs to train specialists in CPSU history, Turkology, astronomy, and higher molecular compounds. The university is striving to educate students as internationalists and true patriots who have faith in the triumph of communist ideals. /964

TASHKENT PEDINSTITUTE RECTOR COMMENTS ON SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Professor Gh. Abdurahmonov, rector of Tashkent State Pedinstitute, titled "School Reform and Higher Education" in which he states that the institute's collective has rebuilt its work to conform to the demands of the school reform. Leading teachers are creating textbooks, manuals, and programs for schools and vuzes, continuing a tradition that has seen nearly 70 percent of the textbooks used in secondary schools, institutes, and tekhnikums written by members of the institute. Several new faculties and courses have been formed to carry out the task of improving teaching methodology and aids. All institute teachers are receiving instruction in the use of computers in order to meet the demand for raising the level of computer use by students. Among steps being taken to improve the training of future teachers is the requirement beginning this year for students to spend one day a week in practice teaching. The study of Russian in national schools, particularly by 6-year-olds, is a prominent means of instilling feelings of patriotism and internationalism. The institute has formed a scientific research laboratory for research on problems connected with teaching children conversational Russian. The institute also concentrates on improving programs for the advanced training of teachers. Currently, the institute has 12 faculties and a branch in Navoi, where 680 pedagogs train future teachers from 35 nationalities. /964

UZBEK SUPREME COURT CHAIRMAN ON BREACH OF AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by S. Yigitaliyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court, titled "The Responsibility of Contracted Obligations" in which he discusses the need for courts to deal more effectively with breaches of contracts between farms for the delivery of produce and procurement organizations which receive and ship the produce. Some cases dealing with the failure to deliver the contracted amount of produce are going to court, but in some areas no cases are being brought. The latter situation arises when farms and procurement organizations observe the principle: "Don't bother me and I won't bother you." However, this attitude opens the way to irresponsibility, abuse of position, false reporting, pilfering, and even theft. Examples of problems related to the delivery of produce were discussed at a recent plenum of the Supreme Court in which leaders of republic law enforcement organs and the Ministries

of Agriculture and Procurement took part. Among the conclusions reached at the plenum were that courts must be more active in litigation involving failures to meet contracted obligations in the purchase of agricultural produce, and less tolerant of procrastination and failure of parties to appear in court. The republic procurator organs must increase supervision over the observance of laws in this area. Party and soviet organizations must devote more attention to this problem. /9604

PASSENGER SERVICE AT TASHKENT AIRPORT RAILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word article titled "Why Is the Level of Service So Low?" which reports the results of a joint inspection by the newspaper and the Tashkent People's Control Committee at Tashkent Airport. The surprise inspection revealed a great deal of disorder and neglect in passenger services at the airport. The article describes cases of under-booking of flights much in demand and of groundless delays in boarding and takeoff. It details shortcomings at the airport's hotel for passengers, which was built to accommodate 450 people but barely sleeps 100 on cots on the top floor of the six-story building, where there is no running water or heat. Baggage check-in and storage operations are poorly run; long lines form in front of ticket windows; passengers are checked in to flights and then made to wait for long periods in areas without drinking water; dining facilities are substandard; telephone and other equipment services do not work. The article demands that leaders of the Uzbek Civil Aviation Administration and Tashkent Airport take steps to eliminate these shortcomings in passenger services. /9604

DISORDER, POOR SERVICE FOUND AT BUKHARA AIRPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 17 September 1985 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by correspondent N. Naimov titled "Secret Flight" in which he notes that disorder and shortcomings are rampant in the operation and passenger services at Bukhara Airport. He describes a recent case in which P.I. Lupikov, chief of the airport's aviation equipment base, "rented" an AN-2 airplane crossed off the inventory to an individual for a flight to Tashkent to buy strawberries at a low price and ferry them back to Bukhara for sale at twice the price. The flight was stopped by airport security police, but the case illustrates the unhealthy atmosphere at the airport. The correspondent notes that yesterday V.N. Pshenichnikov, chief of Bukhara Airport, was removed from his position for permitting serious shortcomings and committing acts unbecoming his position. However, the airport's collective still has a lot of work to do to strengthen order and discipline and improve passenger services at the airport. /9604

SHORTCOMINGS IN UZBEK TRADE SECTOR CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 24 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial titled "The Customer's Needs Are the Main Criterion" which states that shortcomings and deficiencies continue to beset the republic trade sector. Letters sent to the newspaper's editorial office indicate that trade services are poorly organized. In a number of cases goods that exist in warehouses are not placed in stores. Many customers complain about rude treatment received from store employees, as well as about employees holding back goods to create artificial shortages, engaging in speculation, or cheating customers by rigging scales. Party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations must devote greater attention to these problems, and keep in mind that the good mood and productive use of work time by Soviet workers depends in many respects on the quality of the trade services they receive. /9604

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REGIONAL ISSUES

UZBEK KOMSOMOL BEYOND MILITARY CANDIDACY, WOMEN'S STATS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PARTIYNAYA MIZN in Russian No 10, October 1985 carries on pages 32-35 a 3,500-word article by Uzbek Komsomol First Secretary B. Allamuradov titled "Carrying Out Lenin's Precepts." The article is written on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of Lenin's speech "The Tasks of the Youth Unions" at the 34 All-Union Congress of the RKSM [Russian Communist Youth Union]. The article, a survey of the Uzbek SSR Komsomol's history and achievements, includes these statements on pages 37 and 38, respectively:

"The republic Komsomol annually sends more than 6,000 youths to the country's military schools; of this number more than half are of the indigenous nationality."

"The problem of improving the VKSM membership composition gets constant attention from the republic's Komsomol committees.... At present 95 percent of the secretaries of city and rayon party committees of the Komsomol have finished labor collective schools. One in four of them have been either laborers or machine workers. The proportion of female cadres has grown to 36 percent."

In addition, the author notes that at a recent meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee which examined the question of improving the party leadership of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the communist training of youth that the "republic CP Central Committee indicated that there were serious shortcomings in the activity of the Samarkand Oblast Komsomol organization" and outlined concrete measures which were now being carried out.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

DIESEL TRUCKS TO BE PRODUCED IN KIROVABAD

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 900-word announcement on the plan to manufacture a light (1.5 ton) diesel truck at the Kirovabad Automobile Factory. "Why was Kirovabad selected for the factory? The decision was made on the basis of recommendations by a council studying production forces under the USSR State Planning Committee. Earlier, industrial sites in Kursk, Kostroma and Ivanovo Oblasts, in the Bashkiristan ASSR, in Kokchetav Oblast and Alma Ata Rayon, in Cherkassy Oblast and in Polesye (Ukraine) were examined. Various sites in Garadag Rayon, Siyezen, and the Absheron Peninsula were also studied. Specialists selected a construction site southeast of Kirovabad because it was the most optimal." It is added that Kirovabad is surrounded by abundant energy resources and water.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY UNSATISFACTORY IN DAVACHI RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Ildyrymoghlu on a plenum of the Davachi Raykom at which animal husbandry problems were discussed. "This year corn was planted in a sector 125 hectares larger than had been planned. But it is not worth talking about the product obtained. The corn was not well cultivated, the plants lagged in normal development and the labor expended was unproductive. The paucity of succulent grasses is exerting a negative influence on the development of animal husbandry. In a word, the organization of food production at enterprises of the rayon is not responding to the demands of animal husbandry.

AzSSR: PROBLEMS IN BRIGADE CONTRACT SYSTEM NOTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of progressive forms of labor organization. "There are still many unresolved problems and questions in the application of the brigade contract and enterprise accounting. Facts reveal that in some places progressive work principles are approached in a formal manner and all the organizational-economic and social conditions for achieving more profitable results have not been established. In machine building and local industry institutions there are few sections and sectors which have made the transition to the brigade form of work organization." It is added that "only 49 percent of the brigades are using the experiment of allocating wages according to work participation."

LIGHT INDUSTRY ASSAILED BY AZERBAIJANI WRITER

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 27 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 2,900-word article by Gylman Ilkin, an AzSSR State Prize laureate, on the need to improve consumer goods production. He noted that "although stores are filled with products manufactured by Baku shoe factories, our youth are prepared to buy foreign-made shoes at five times the price. One can say the same about products of the Volodarski clothing factory." It is added that "millions of rubles worth of shoes and clothing are not being sold in the stores, but have been thrown into warehouses." He concluded by saying "while our society is rapidly moving forward, what is the objective of people who are damaging our economy and causing such consumer dissatisfaction? It appears that they are saboteurs trying to assert the superiority of foreign goods."

ArSSR: STATUS OF LAND IMPROVEMENT, WATER PROJECTS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian on 7 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Tigran Darbasyan, deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources ArSSR, entitled "Responsibility In All Circles." The author notes the importance of efficient utilization of land in Armenia. Comparing figures for the 11th 5-Year Plan with those of the 9th 5-Year Plan, the author cites the following crop yield increases: potatoes--67.1 percent, sugar beets--36 percent, grapes--48.6 percent, and grain crops--29.2 percent. Irrigated acreage in the republic is to be increased to 400-470,000 hectares by the year 2000, and land improvement projects are to be expanded on the Plain of Ararat and in the Akhuryan River basin. The author notes that production and nonproduction construction of facilities connected with comprehensive land utilization is lagging substantially behind water-management construction. He also notes that the situation where inadequate attention is being devoted to the construction of large and small water-engineering facilities is continuing. A good deal of pipe in use will not stand up under extended operation at high pressure, and anticorrosion coating and wrapping of metal pipe is being handled in a fairly inefficient manner.

ArSSR: WASTE IN BAKERY OPERATIONS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 June 1985 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by P. Shakaryan, published under the rubric "Economy in All Things," entitled "Doing Right by Bread." The author states that making bread has always been a difficult job, but today things are much easier than in the past. People want high-quality fresh bread for their tables, but lately there have been many complaints about bread quality, especially concerning the quality of lavash. The author visited the Yerevan Bread Combine and describes laxness and carelessness on the part of the workers, activities during work hours totally unrelated to the job, wasting of ingredients through carelessness, wasted bread which customers refuse to buy because it is underbaked, of poor quality, etc.

SOLAR WATER HEATING FOR APARTMENT BUILDING IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian on 5 July 1985 carries a 150-word ARMENPRESS brief entitled "Sun Comes to the Assistance...." The article discusses construction in Yerevan's new Nork-2 residential district of a highrise which will feature solar water heaters, a first for apartment buildings. This year a newly-built kindergarten, restaurant, and the Yerevan Solar Center boiler facility, in this same area, will be fitted with similar solar collectors.

ArSSR: ENERGY WASTE AND CONSERVATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 10 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article under the rubric "Questions of Conservation" by V. Chalabov entitled "When You Turn on an Electric Light." The author states that each year 100 million tons of standard fuel is consumed in this country to generate electric power, and that it has been calculated that consumption could be cut in half with proper energy conservation. This includes burning lower-wattage bulbs where feasible. The author states that in the last 10 years it has become very fashionable to build nine-story buildings in Armenia, especially in Yerevan. The architects have designed these 45-unit apartment buildings in such a way that they lack windows for natural lighting, and therefore at the entrance to each apartment there is at least a 75-watt lightbulb burning 24 hours a day. Relatively few solid-state automatic light switches and energy-efficient fluorescent light fixtures are purchased, because people are unaware of their existence and benefits. The author states that one of the main reasons for excessive energy consumption is the fact that 40 percent of heat in apartments is lost due to poor window and doorway insulation and weatherstripping. Heat passes readily through windows and walls. The construction industry has finally begun efforts to correct this situation, which should cut building heating costs by 30 percent. The author cites a number of examples of energy waste and stresses the need for conservation.

ArSSR: IMPORTANCE OF SCRAP METAL DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 17 July 1985 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by SOVETAKAN AYASTAN stringer H. Ziroyan entitled "Wrong Tendency." The author notes that people are not devoting sufficient attention to the prompt collection of scrap metal, transporting it to government collection points, and processing it. Although enterprises and organizations are well aware of the fact that casting with secondary ferrous metals is incomparably cheaper than with metal directly smelted from ore, they continue to show an irresponsible attitude toward scrap metal. There are many deficiencies evident in meeting targets pertaining to secondary ferrous metals raw materials. Armenian Vtorchermet frequently fails to meet its metal procurement targets. A lack of available scrap metal is frequently claimed in justification. The author states, however, that a closer examination of the situation at Vtorchermet revealed 300 tons of scrap metal on the grounds of the enterprise. The author lists a number of shortcomings in connection with the collection of scrap metal: delivery of scrap which fails to meet government standards, failure to meet scrap metal collection quantitative targets, and deficiencies in transporting scrap.

FAILURE TO MEET CONSTRUCTION TARGETS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 25 July 1985 carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial article entitled "Your Duty as a Construction Worker." In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan capital investment in the Armenian economy totaled more than 5.2 billion rubles, with 4.53 billion rubles in fixed assets coming on-stream and more than 3 million square meters of living space completed for occupancy. This year targets call for bringing approximately 1.8 billion rubles in fixed assets on-stream, 1.4 billion rubles of capital investment, and completion of 790 million rubles worth of construction. Reviewing the first quarter of the year, the author notes that targets for fixed assets coming on-stream, capital investment, and construction were met by only 75.3, 86.7, 88.5 percent respectively. Only 102.6 million rubles have been spent of the 250.8 million rubles allocated for renovation purposes. Of 67 construction projects scheduled for completion this year, the targeted capital spending for the current quarter has been achieved only on 21 of these.

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